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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-209
S. 1908

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 1908

- May 18, 1961 Sen. Talmadge and others introduced, and Sen. Talmadge discussed S. 1908 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill as introduced and remarks of Sen. Talmadge.
- Rep. Grant introduced H. R. 7176 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
- Rep. Harvey of Indiana introduced H. R. 7177 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
- Jul. 27, 1961 House subcommittee ordered H. R. 7176 reported to the full committee.
- Jul. 31, 1961 House committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7176.
- Aug. 8, 1961 House committee reported H. R. 7176 without amendment. H. Report No. 864. Print of bill and report.
- Aug. 16, 1961 Senate committee reported S. 1908 without amendment. S. Report No. 748. Print of bill and report.
- Aug. 21, 1961 Senate passed S. 1908 without amendment.
- House passed over H. R. 7176.
- Aug. 24, 1961 House Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 7176. H. Res. 435, H. Report No. 1035. Print of resolution and report.
- Aug. 28, 1961 House passed S. 1908 without amendment, and H. R. 7176 was tabled because of the passage of S. 1908.
- Sept. 6, 1961 Approved: Public Law 87-209.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-209

NATIONAL HOG CHOLERA ERADICATION PROGRAM. Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to initiate a national hog cholera eradication program in cooperation with the States and to prohibit or restrict the interstate movement of virulent hog cholera virus or other hog cholera virus to the extent he determines necessary to effectuate a hog cholera eradication program. Directs the Secretary to establish an advisory committee of 12 members, with the Department representative serving as chairman, to advise the Secretary with respect to the initiation of a national hog cholera eradication program and the development of plans and procedures for carrying out the proposed program. The committee will meet at the call of the Secretary who is authorized to pay their travel and subsistence expenses, or per diem in lieu thereof, in connection with their attendance.

14. TOBACCO. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4940, to establish for scrap and filler tobacco originating in the Philippines certain requirements to be met before such tobacco can enter the U. S. free of duty (S. Rept. 274). p. 7744
15. IMPORT DUTIES. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 1210, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to modify the import duties on hair of Cashmere goat. p. D365
16. LANDS; FORESTRY. The "Daily Digest" states that the Government Operations Committee "deferred action on S. 154, adjusting the legislative jurisdiction exercised by the U. S. over lands in the several States which are used for Federal purposes." p. D365
Sen. Wiley urged additional funds for expansion of the Forest Research Laboratory at Madison, Wisc., and inserted an article endorsing the need for expansion of forest research facilities. p. 7767
17. EDUCATION. Continued debate on S. 1021, to authorize a program of Federal financial assistance for public education, including assistance for schools in federally impacted areas. pp. 7785-7808
18. FOREIGN AID; APPROPRIATIONS. By a vote of 95 to 0, rejected a motion by Sen. Hayden to recede from a Senate amendment to H. R. 6518, to appropriate \$500 million for the Inter-American Social and Economic Cooperation Program and \$100 million for the Chilean Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Program. Agreed to insist on the amendment to the bill and conferees were appointed. pp. 7771-84
19. FEED GRAINS. Sen. Humphrey stated that the feed grains program "is working, and that farmers are signing up, as had been anticipated," and inserted a report of this Department "showing that more than 12,200,000 acres will be diverted from feed grain production this year, because of the passage of the feed grain bill." He called attention to the report of the 10th Federal Reserve District "indicating that as a result of the signup on the feed grains considerable improvement has taken place in the towns and villages of rural America, as well as in the large marketing areas, in terms of actual sales of commodities." pp. 7761-3
20. RESEARCH. Sen. Humphrey submitted for printing a report of the Government Operations Committee, "Coordination of Information on Current Scientific Research and Development Supported by the U. S. Government" (S. Rept. 263). p. 7744
21. FOOD PRODUCTS. Sen. Saltonstall inserted an editorial, "Fish Flour Fills Need," discussing the development and marketing of a need food product, fish flour. p. 7753
22. FATS AND OILS; FOREIGN AID. Sen. Humphrey referred to a recent statement by Sen. Williams, Del., contending that soybean oil was not in surplus supply and, therefore, not eligible for use in the Public Law 480 program, stated that there is a surplus of vegetable oil and that this Department has designated "soybean oil as surplus and quantities have been and will be programed under Public Law 480." pp. 7761

23. PEACE CORPS. Sen. Humphrey inserted a series of articles "describing the outstanding and successful accomplishments of the International Voluntary Services in South Vietnam clearly enunciates the fact that the program envisioned through the operation of the Peace Corps" can aid underdeveloped nations. pp. 7754-7

HOUSE cont'd

24. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President (May 15) a supplemental appropriation estimate for 1961 of \$250,000 for the Area Redevelopment Administration, Commerce Department (H. Doc. 161).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

25. SMALL BUSINESS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Kearns inserting excerpts from studies made of the effects of imports and exports on employment of American workers. pp. A3514-5, A3518-9, A3522-4
Extension of remarks of Rep. Lane inserting a statement, "Smaller Business Association of New England Proposals for Congressional Actions, 1961." pp. A3542-5
26. NATURAL RESOURCES. Extension of remarks of Sen. Kefauver inserting Clyde T. Ellis' and J. L. Robertson's (Federal Reserve System) addresses paying tribute to George W. Norris. pp. A3526-8, A3550-1
Extension of remarks of Rep. Harding commending Interior Secretary Udall and inserting an article, "Stewart Lee Udall, the 'Young Curmudgeon': Man In A Hurry Who Loves His Work." pp. A3555-6
27. COOPERATIVES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Laird inserting resolutions adopted by the Consolidated Badger Cooperatives in support of the free flow of milk principle and opposing "barriers designed to thwart this movement of milk in interstate commerce," and favoring the present income tax treatment of co-operatives. p. A3531
28. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Michel inserting an editorial criticizing the proposed farm bill. pp. A3548-9
29. TAXATION. Extension of remarks by Rep. Ryan inserting an analysis of the President's proposed tax program. pp. A3564-6
30. COTTON. Extension of remarks of Rep. Whitener stating that recently he "pointed out that the faulty packaging of our American cotton being delivered to textile manufacturers in Japan and Hong Kong was a matter which should be looked into at once," and inserting correspondence on this subject. p. A3568

BILLS INTRODUCED

31. ANIMAL DISEASE. S. 1908, by Sen. Talmadge (for himself and others), H. R. 7176, by Rep. Grant, and H. R. 7177, by Rep. Harvey, to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program; to S. Agriculture and Forestry and H. Agriculture Committees. Remarks of Sen. Talmadge. p. 7745
32. REORGANIZATION. H. Res. 302 through 305, by Rep. Monagan, disapproving Reorganization Plans 1, 2, 3 and 4; to Government Operations Committee.

Whereas West Virginia occupies a vital role in providing fuels and timber for American industry, has created a vast modern industrial and chemical complex in its Ohio and Kanawha valleys, and maintains an important position in American glass, pottery and ceramics industries; and

Whereas the citizens of West Virginia are now engaged in an ambitious cooperative program of revitalizing the economy of their State, and modernizing and beautifying their communities, farms and highways to enhance the natural grandeur of our State's scenery for the benefit of all, and

Whereas, during the week of June 18-24, the citizens of West Virginia will be engaged in an active and intense effort through all media of communication to focus attention upon their program of revitalizing the social, cultural and economic conditions of their State: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That the week of June 18-24 be set aside as West Virginia Week in commemoration of the State's 98th anniversary and in recognition of the continuing contributions of West Virginia to the strength of this National Union.

NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR ERADICATION OF HOG CHOLERA

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and Senators HICKENLOOPER, MUNDT, YOUNG of North Dakota, HART, EASTLAND, HOLLAND, and McCARTHY, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to initiate a national program for the eradication of hog cholera.

Of the diseases which confront the hog producers of this country today, hog cholera is considered to be the most serious. This disease is estimated to cost our hog producers an annual loss of over 50 million dollars, including the costs of the vaccination program for its prevention.

In addition to our domestic losses sustained as a result of hog cholera, this disease has also caused a restriction of our exports of pork. Some 11 countries now prohibit or restrict the importation of pork produced in the United States. Equally as important, if not more so, is the fact that we run the risk of having Canada, which is a substantial importer of our pork, place restrictions on our exports if we fail to eliminate this disease.

This disease can be completely eliminated with a concerted national program. This has been vividly demonstrated by Canada which has had a very successful program for years. As a result, Canadian pork producers pay only an average of one-half cent prorated per hog marketed for the entire program, as opposed to a prorated cost of 42 cents per hog sold in the United States for vaccination alone.

Many States have expressed an interest in a national eradication program and have taken active steps to stamp out the disease on their own. It is generally recognized that a Federal program will be needed to control the interstate movement of hogs since such movements of swine could introduce the disease into areas where it had been eradicated.

The program as envisioned under this bill is to be carried out in cooperation with the States on a Federal-State matching basis. Both Federal and

State officials would work together in detecting and proving cases of hog cholera. Diseased animals would be condemned by the particular State involved and destroyed. The costs of indemnifying the owners would be shared by the Federal and State governments on a 50-50 basis.

The proposed bill is self-explanatory, and I ask unanimous consent that the text be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. METCALF in the chair). The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1908) to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program, introduced by Mr. TALMADGE (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to safeguard the health of the swine herds of the Nation, to prevent the spread of hog cholera, to decrease substantially the estimated fifty million dollar annual loss from hog cholera, to expand export markets for pork and pork products now restricted on account of hog cholera, and to otherwise protect the public interest, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed (1) to initiate a national hog cholera eradication program in cooperation with the several States under the provisions of section 11 of the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (21 U.S.C. 114a), and related legislation, and (2) to prohibit or restrict, pursuant to the authority vested in him under the provisions of section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended (21 U.S.C. 111), the interstate movement of virulent hog cholera virus or other hog cholera virus to the extent he determines necessary in order to effectuate such eradication program.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to establish an advisory committee composed of (1) eleven members selected from representatives of the swine and related industries, State and local Government agencies, professional and scientific groups, and the general public, and (2) one member selected from the officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture who shall serve as chairman of the Committee. The Committee shall meet at the call of the Secretary.

(b) It shall be the function of the Committee to advise the Secretary with respect to the initiation of the national hog cholera eradication program referred to in the first section of this Act, and with respect to the development of plans and procedures for carrying out such program.

(c) Committee members other than the chairman shall not be deemed to be employees of the United States and shall not be entitled to compensation, but the Secretary is authorized to pay their travel and subsistence expenses (or per diem in lieu thereof) in connection with their attendance at meetings of the committee.

PILOT PLANT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCES OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS

Mr. HICKEY. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my colleague, the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr.

McGEE], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide a pilot plan for the development of the human and natural resources of Indian reservations by providing an incentive to stimulate such development. Many people outside of Government have recognized the obligation the American people owe to the Indian tribes displaced during the time our country was developing its history and the underlying conclusion of those people who are not in Government has been that the most desirable way to rehabilitate the Indian and accept the obligation America owes him is to permit him to participate in the decisions or to make the decisions of how best this can be accomplished.

The bill introduced today comes about because of an agreement entered into between the Shoshoni Indian Tribe and the Arapahoe Indian Tribe on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming and a Wyoming corporation desiring to test the feasibility of establishing on the reservation an enterprise which will provide substantial employment for the Indian and a part ownership in a corporation which will contribute to the tribal funds which have been sustained by oil royalties that are continually reducing. The philosophy of imposing Government conclusions from the top on the Indians has been compared to feeding castor oil to children. The Indians resist this approach and many of the other American citizens resist it and feel that the will of the Indian himself is the only solution to rehabilitating him in the manner he truly deserves. Therefore, it is our hope that this bill will be seriously considered as a new approach to satisfying the obligation so many Americans feel to the race of people who have been displaced during the growth and development of our great Nation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1910) to provide a pilot plant for the development of the human and natural resources of Indian Reservations by providing an incentive to stimulate such development, introduced by Mr. HICKEY (for himself and Mr. McGEE), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTING IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, an amendment to the Constitution setting a maximum residence requirement for voting in presidential elections. I want to make it absolutely clear that my amendment applies only to presidential elections. It does not apply to State or local elections or to elections for the Senate or House of Representatives.

This resolution is a maximum. It would not bind the States except to say that they cannot have a residence requirement which exceeds 90 days for presidential elections. Many States and

election districts already have adopted residence requirements lower than 90 days for presidential elections. I think this is desirable, and I am hopeful that, with few exceptions, all States and political subdivisions will be able to set their residence requirements for new voters well below 90 days for presidential elections.

On the basis of a survey of Governors on State and local residence requirements which I recently concluded, I am well aware that most State chief executives believe residence requirements for voting are and should be solely within the jurisdiction of the States. While I agree with them on the fundamental jurisdictional issue, I am afraid that there are some States and areas in which residence requirements will never be liberalized unless some minimal Federal action is taken. I believe that my amendment, which applies just to presidential elections, represents a reasonable and workable solution, without at the same time infringing unduly upon the prerogatives and responsibilities of the States.

I make no bones of the fact that this amendment would not do the whole job. While 90 days may be a reasonable requirement for new residents, I would prefer to see this kind of a requirement combined with liberalized absentee ballot rules permitting new residents who do not meet the 90-day requirement to vote absentee in their States of former residence. Governor Rockefeller recently proposed that this combined approach be adopted in New York. However, in the interest of expediting some practical and constructive Federal action in this area, I feel that the 90-day requirement by itself is a worthwhile innovation.

I am extremely hopeful that at the forthcoming hearings on the constitutional amendments relating to electoral reforms of the Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee careful and serious study will be given to my proposal.

There is nothing so precious in a democracy as the right to vote. Protecting and strengthening this right is one of the most important obligations of government. In my mind, there is no question that something must be done to help the approximately 8 million loyal and interested American citizens who because they move from one place to another shortly prior to an election are prevented from voting for the holders of national offices.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the text of the joint resolution printed in the RECORD.

Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a summary analysis which I have prepared on residence requirements for voting.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the joint resolution and summary analysis will be printed in the RECORD.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 90) proposing an amendment to the Constitu-

tion of the United States relative to residence requirements for voting in presidential elections, introduced by Mr. KEATING, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States:

“ARTICLE —

“SECTION 1. No citizen of the United States who is otherwise qualified to vote in any election held in any State for the purpose, in whole or in part, of choosing electors of President and Vice President shall be denied the right to vote for such electors in such election because of any residence requirement imposed by such State if such citizen has resided in such State, or the political subdivision thereof with respect to which the requirement applies, for a period of at least ninety days preceding such election.

“SEC. 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.”

The summary analysis presented by Mr. KEATING is as follows:

SUMMARY MEMO ON RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS FOR VOTING

All States now require more than 90 days' residence for State and local offices, but some make an exception for presidential elections. For example: Wisconsin, 10 days; Ohio, 40 days; California, 54 days; Missouri, 60 days; 6 States have legislation pending to liberalize residence requirements for presidential elections, including New York, 30 days; 12 other Governors have said that they favor this approach. President Kennedy has proposed 90 days in the District of Columbia.

New York at present: State, 1 year; county, 4 months; election district, 30 days. Governor Rockefeller proposes: State, 6 months; county, 3 months; district, 30 days; President and Vice President only, 30 days; absentee, for 1 year, a former resident can vote absentee in New York, if he is not otherwise qualified in his new State of residence (Connecticut approach).

Present State requirements (50 States): 2 years in 3 States; 1 year in 35 States; 6 months in 12 States.

Absentee ballots permitted former residents for President and Vice President: Connecticut, 2 years after leaving State; Vermont, 15 months after leaving State.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY TO FILE REPORT ON HOUSING BILL—MINORITY OR INDIVIDUAL VIEWS

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have until midnight Saturday night to file a report on the housing bill, and that any minority or individual views may be included therein.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

SCHOOL ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961—AMENDMENTS

Mr. HARTKE submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to the bill (S. 1021) to authorize a program of Federal financial assistance for education, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. CLARK submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to Senate bill 1021, supra, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. PROUTY submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by him, to Senate bill 1021, supra, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. KEATING (for himself and Mr. SCOTT) submitted amendments, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to Senate bill 1021, supra, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

EDUCATION ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961 — ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF AMENDMENT

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] may be added as a cosponsor of my amendment to Senate bill, S. 1021, the Education Assistance Act of 1961.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROFESSIONAL TEAM SPORTS AND THE ANTITRUST LAWS—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Under authority of the order of the Senate of May 11, 1961, the names of Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. WILEY and Mr. LONG of Missouri, were added as cosponsors of the bill (S. 1856) to limit the applicability of the antitrust laws so as to exempt certain aspects of designated professional team sports, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. HART (for himself and other Senators) on May 11, 1961.

SCHEDULE OF HEARINGS BY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS ON RESOLUTIONS EXPRESSING DISAPPROVAL OF REORGANIZATION PLANS NOS. 1, 2, 3, AND 4

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I desire to make the following announcement: The Committee on Government Operations has scheduled hearings on Senate Resolutions 146, 147, 142, and 143, expressing disapproval of Reorganization Plans No. 1, SEC; No. 2, FCC; No. 2, CAB; and No. 4, FTC, of 1961, for June 6 and 7, 1961.

Because the committees which exercise legislative oversight over the regulatory agencies which are the subjects of the plans have a special interest in these agencies, I requested the Committee on Banking and Currency and the Committee on Commerce to let the Committee on Government Operations have the benefit

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1908

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 18, 1961

Mr. TALMADGE (for himself, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mr. HART, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. HOLLAND, and Mr. MCCARTHY) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To provide for a national hog cholera eradication program.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in order to safeguard the health of the swineherds of
4 the Nation, to prevent the spread of hog cholera, to decrease
5 substantially the estimated \$50,000,000 annual loss from hog
6 cholera, to expand export markets for pork and pork products
7 now restricted on account of hog cholera, and to otherwise
8 protect the public interest, the Secretary of Agriculture is
9 hereby directed (1) to initiate a national hog cholera eradi-
10 cation program in cooperation with the several States under

1 the provisions of section 11 of the Act of May 29, 1884, as
2 amended (21 U.S.C. 114a), and related legislation, and
3 (2) to prohibit or restrict, pursuant to the authority vested
4 in him under the provisions of section 2 of the Act of Febru-
5 ary 2, 1903, as amended (21 U.S.C. 111), the interstate
6 movement of virulent hog cholera virus or other hog cholera
7 virus to the extent he determines necessary in order to
8 effectuate such eradication program.

9 SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized
10 and directed to establish an advisory committee composed of
11 (1) eleven members selected from representatives of the
12 swine and related industries, State and local government
13 agencies, professional and scientific groups, and the general
14 public, and (2) one member selected from the officers and
15 employees of the Department of Agriculture who shall serve
16 as chairman of the Committee. The Committee shall meet
17 at the call of the Secretary.

18 (b) It shall be the function of the Committee to advise
19 the Secretary with respect to the initiation of the national hog
20 cholera eradication program referred to in the first section of
21 this Act, and with respect to the development of plans and
22 procedures for carrying out such program.

23 (c) Committee members other than the chairman shall
24 not be deemed to be employees of the United States and

1 shall not be entitled to compensation, but the Secretary is
2 authorized to pay their travel and subsistence expenses (or
3 per diem in lieu thereof) in connection with their attendance
4 at meetings of the Committee.

A BILL

To provide for a national hog cholera eradication program.

By Mr. TALMADGE, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mr. HART, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. HOLLAND, and Mr. McCARTHY

May 18, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7176

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 18, 1961

Mr. GRANT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To provide for a national hog cholera eradication program.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in order to safeguard the health of the swine herds of
4 the Nation, to prevent the spread of hog cholera, to decrease
5 substantially the estimated \$50,000,000 annual loss
6 from hog cholera, to expand export markets for pork and
7 pork products now restricted on account of hog cholera, and
8 to otherwise protect the public interest, the Secretary of
9 Agriculture is hereby directed (1) to initiate a national hog
10 cholera eradication program in cooperation with the several
11 States under the provisions of section II of the Act of May

1 29, 1884, as amended (21 U.S.C. 114a), and related legis-
2 lation, and (2) to prohibit or restrict, pursuant to the author-
3 ity vested in him under the provisions of section 2 of the Act
4 of February 2, 1903, as amended (21 U.S.C. 111), the
5 interstate movement of virulent hog cholera virus or other
6 hog cholera virus to the extent he determines necessary in
7 order to effectuate such eradication program.

8 SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized
9 and directed to establish an advisory committee composed of
10 (1) eleven members selected from representatives of the
11 swine and related industries, State and local government
12 agencies, professional and scientific groups, and the general
13 public, and (2) one member selected from the officers and
14 employees of the Department of Agriculture who shall serve
15 as chairman of the committee. The committee shall meet
16 at the call of the Secretary.

17 (b) It shall be the function of the committee to advise
18 the Secretary with respect to the initiation of the national
19 hog cholera eradication program referred to in the first sec-
20 tion of this Act, and with respect to the development of plans
21 and procedures for carrying out such program.

22 (c) Committee members other than the chairman shall
23 not be deemed to be employees of the United States and

1 shall not be entitled to compensation, but the Secretary is
2 authorized to pay their travel and subsistence expenses (or
3 per diem in lieu thereof) , in connection with their attendance
4 at meetings of the committee.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7176

A BILL

To provide for a national hog cholera eradication program.

By Mr. GRANT

MAY 18, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7177

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 18, 1961

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana introduced the following bill; which was referred to the
Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To provide for a national hog cholera eradication program.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in order to safeguard the health of the swine herds
4 of the Nation, to prevent the spread of hog cholera, to
5 decrease substantially the estimated fifty million dollar an-
6 nual loss from hog cholera, to expand export markets for
7 pork and pork products now restricted on account of hog
8 cholera, and to otherwise protect the public interest, the
9 Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed (1) to initiate
10 a national hog cholera eradication program in cooperation
11 with the several States under the provisions of section 11

1 of the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (21 U.S.C. 114a),
2 and related legislation, and (2) to prohibit or restrict, pur-
3 suant to the authority vested in him under the provisions
4 of section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended
5 (21 U.S.C. 111), the interstate movement of virulent hog
6 cholera virus or other hog cholera virus to the extent he
7 determines necessary in order to effectuate such eradica-
8 tion program.

9 SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized
10 and directed to establish an advisory committee composed
11 of (1) eleven members selected from representatives of
12 the swine and related industries, State and local govern-
13 ment agencies, professional and scientific groups, and the
14 general public, and (2) one member selected from the offi-
15 cers and employees of the Department of Agriculture who
16 shall serve as chairman of the committee. The commit-
17 tee shall meet at the call of the Secretary.

18 (b) It shall be the function of the committee to ad-
19 vise the Secretary with respect to the initiation of the
20 national hog cholera eradication program referred to in
21 the first section of this Act, and with respect to the de-
22 velopment of plans and procedures for carrying out such
23 program.

24 (c) Committee members other than the chairman shall
25 not be deemed to be employees of the United States and

1 shall not be entitled to compensation, but the Secretary
2 is authorized to pay their travel and subsistence expenses
3 (or per diem in lieu thereof) in connection with their at-
4 tendance at meetings of the committee.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7177

A BILL

To provide for a national hog cholera eradication program.

By Mr. HARVEY of Indiana

May 18, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

2. HOG CHOLERA. The Agriculture Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains, in executive session, ordered reported favorably to the full committee H. R. 7176, to provide for a hog cholera eradication program. p. D627
3. YOUTH CONSERVATION. The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 8354 (a clean bill introduced in lieu of H. R. 7536), to authorize pilot training and employment programs for youth, including on-the-job and other appropriate training, local public service programs, and conservation programs; and H. R. 7373, amended, relating to the occupation training, development, and use of the manpower resources of the Nation. pp. D627-8
4. TARIFFS. Received the conference report on H. R. 6611, to reduce temporarily the duty-free allowance for returning residents (H. Rept. 801). pp. 12752-3
5. EMPLOYMENT. Reps. Alger and Mathias discussed employment problems not as a weakness in the economy but rather as results of "dynamic technological development." pp. 12815-29
6. SUGAR. Rep. McCormack urged favorable consideration of Ireland's application for a sugar quota of 10,000 tons. pp. 12833-5
7. EDUCATION. Rep. Lindsay defended the publication of a pamphlet by HEW entitled "A Federal Education Agency for the Future," and stated that "by no stretch of the imagination can this document be called a master plan for Federal control." pp. 12835-7
8. RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Patman commended the "new life and vigor" the administration is bringing into the rural areas development program and discussed some of the services this Department is making available to rural communities. pp. 12838-9
9. PROPERTY. Received from GSA a draft of a proposed bill entitled, "A bill to improve the administration of transfers of certain real property for wildlife or other purposes by repealing the act of May 19, 1948, and incorporating the essential provisions thereof in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended"; to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. p. 12840
10. FISHERIES; WILDLIFE. The Subcommittee on Fish and Wildlife of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 206, to facilitate administration of the fishery loan fund, and H. R. 7513, to restate terms of the grants covering the Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge and Game Preserve. p. D628
11. PERSONNEL. The Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 7021, to authorize Government agencies to provide quarters, household furniture and equipment, utilities, subsistence, and laundry service to civilian officers and employees of the U. S. p. D628
12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that on Wed., Aug. 2, H. R. 30, granting the consent and approval of Congress to the northeastern water and related land resources compact will be considered. p. 12773
13. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 31. pp. 12814, 12839

SENATE

14. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6345, and acted on the amendment in disagreement relating to land acquisition by the National Capital Parks (pp. 12688-92, 12750-2). This bill will now be sent to the President. See Digest 125 for items relating to the Forest Service.
15. WILDERNESS AREAS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 174, to provide for the establishment of a National Wilderness Preservation System of federally owned areas, including national forest areas (S. Rept. 635). pp. 12642-3
16. FARM LABOR. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: p. D626
 - S. 1123, with amendment, to exempt migratory labor children above certain ages from the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.
 - S. 1124, with amendment, to provide Federal assistance in providing improved educational opportunities for children of migratory farm workers, amended to include the amended text of S. 1125, to provide Federal assistance for the adult education of migratory farm workers.
 - S. 1126, with amendment, to provide for the registration of contractors of migratory farm workers.
 - S. 1130, with amendment, to authorize the Public Health Service to make grants for improving health services and conditions for migratory farm workers.
 - S. 1132, with amendment, to provide for the establishment of a National Citizens Council on Migratory Labor.
17. YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Labor and Public Welfare Committee considered "but took no final action on, S. 404, to establish a Youth Conservation Corps within the Department of Labor." p. D626
18. PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 799, to amend the act of Mar. 8, 1922, so as to permit the Secretary of Interior to sell, under certain conditions, lands in Alaska known to contain workable coal, oil, or gas deposits (S. Rept. 639). p. 12642
 - Passed without amendment H. R. 6067, to provide for an appropriation of not to exceed \$35,000 with which to make a survey of a proposed national parkway from the Blue Ridge Parkway at Tennessee Bald or Beech Gap southwest and running into Ga. (the proposed parkway would traverse certain national forest lands). This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 12655
 - Passed without amendment H. R. 7042, to add 1,040 acres of land in the Lassen National Forest to the Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 12655-6
 - Passed without amendment S. 1674, to provide additional authority for the Secretary of the Interior to lease in a more practical and equitable manner mineral deposits in acquired lands in which the U. S. has a future or a partial interest. pp. 12659-60
19. FARM PROGRAM. Sens. Dirksen, Williams, Del., and others protested inclusion in the omnibus farm bill of an amendment by Sen. McCarthy to include chicken hatching eggs under the marketing quota provisions of the bill. Sen. Dirksen stated that the amendment had not been cleared with the minority side and it was the understanding of some members that it applied only to turkey hatching eggs, and that an effort would be made to instruct Senate conferees on the farm bill to object to the provision relating to chicken hatching eggs. pp. 12680, 12711-3

duty for not more than 12 months. Similar permission was granted the Committee on Government Operations for filing a report entitled "Availability of Information From Federal Departments and Agencies."

Pages 12750, 12753

Interior Appropriations: By a voice vote the House adopted the conference report on H.R. 6345, making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for fiscal year 1962 and sent the legislation to the Senate. Senate amendment No. 30 was reported in disagreement and on which the House voted to recede and concur with an amendment.

Pages 12750-12752

Calendar Wednesday: Agreed to dispense with Calendar Wednesday business of August 2.

Page 12753

Private Calendar: Agreed to transfer the call of the Private Calendar from August 1 and 15 to August 8 and 22.

Page 12753

Farm Bill: By voice votes the House rejected a recom-mital motion and passed H.R. 8230, to improve and protect farm prices and farm income, to adjust supplies of agricultural commodities in line with the require-ments therefor, to improve distribution and expand exports of agricultural commodities, to liberalize and extend farm credit services and to protect the interests of consumers. This passage was subsequently vacated and S. 1643, a similar bill, was passed after being amended to contain the House-approved language. The House insisted on its amendment; requested a conference with the Senate; and appointed as conferees Representatives Cooley, Poage, Albert, Jones of Mis-souri, Hoeven, Belcher, and Quie.

Prior to passage the bill was amended to—
Redefine "friendly nations";

Provide for greater use of surplus farm commodities on hand for payments in kind to reduce current sur-pluses prior to disposal of commodities under Public Law 480;

Perfect language relating to wheat allotments to new farms; and

Prevent the drainage of certain wetlands suitable for migratory bird refuges.

Rejected amendments that sought to—

Exempt farms that grew Soft Red Winter wheat during 1959, 1960, and 1961 from mandatory reduction;

Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to increase wheat allotments if he deems certain wheat to be in short supply but such increases shall not be subsidized;

Delete the entire 1962 feed grain program;

Exemption of silage corn;

Include honey, lambs, and broilers, fryers, and hatch-ing eggs under general marketing order agreement; and

Remove dry edible beans from marketing order agree-ment.

Pages 12753-12810

Quorum Call: During the proceedings of the House today one quorum call developed and it appears on page 12753.

Program for Monday: Adjourned at 5:31 p.m. until Monday, July 31, at 12 o'clock noon, when the House will act on H.J. Res. 505, to authorize the President to order units and members in the Ready Reserve to active duty for not more than 12 months (to be considered by unanimous consent—record vote is expected).

Committee Meetings

HOG CHOLERA

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains, in executive session, ordered reported favorably to the full committee H.R. 7176, to provide for a hog cholera eradication program.

Prior to taking action the subcommittee heard testi-mony on H.R. 7176, and related bills, from Agriculture Department officials; representatives of farm organiza-tions; and other public witnesses.

SOLE SOURCE PROCUREMENT

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee for Spe-cial Investigations continued hearings on military sole source procurement. Heard were the following Gen-eral Accounting Office witnesses: Robert F. Keller, General Counsel, Melvin E. Miller, Attorney, and Ed-ward T. Johnson, Associate Director, Defense Audit and Accounting Division.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ACT—NATIONAL HOUSING ACT

Committee on Banking and Currency: Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House H.R. 7108 (amended), to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act and title IV of the National Housing Act; and H.R. 8277 (amended), to simplify and im-prove the election and appointment of directors of the Federal home loan banks. Adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

D.C. URBAN RENEWAL

Committee on the District of Columbia: Subcommittee No. 1 concluded hearings on H.R. 6312, to amend the D.C. Redevelopment Act of 1945. Heard various pub-lic witnesses. The subcommittee, in executive session, considered the measure, but no announcements were made. Adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

YOUTH JOB TRAINING—MANPOWER

Committee on Education and Labor: Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House the following bills:

H.R. 8354 (a clean bill introduced in lieu of H.R. 7536), to authorize pilot training and employment pro-grams for youth, including on-the-job and other appro-

priate training, local public service programs, and conservation programs; and

H.R. 7373 (amended), relating to the occupational training, development, and use of the manpower resources of the Nation.

The committee will continue, in executive session, Friday, July 28.

FOREIGN AID

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Met in executive session to continue markup on H.R. 7372, to promote the foreign policy, security, and general welfare of the U.S. by assisting peoples of the world in their efforts toward economic and social development and internal and external security. The committee will meet again Friday, July 27, in executive session, on this subject.

FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID

Committee on Government Operations: Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations heard departmental witnesses on H.R. 7802, to provide for periodic congressional review of Federal grants-in-aid to State and local units of government.

NATIONAL PARKS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on National Parks ordered reported favorably to the full committee H.R. 2470 (amended), to provide for the establishment of the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial in the State of Indiana.

Also heard testimony from Interior Department witnesses on H.R. 32, authorizing the establishment of the Fort Smith National Historic Site, in the State of Arkansas; and H.R. 5049, to save and preserve, for the public benefit, a portion of the remaining undeveloped seashore of the U.S., situated in the State of Texas.

COMMUNICATION SATELLITES

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Continued hearings on communication satellites, and heard officials from the State Department and the Office of Civil Defense Mobilization. Hearings continue Friday, July 28.

MERCHANT MARINE ACT

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Subcommittee on Merchant Marine heard testimony from shipping industry witnesses on H.R. 6971, to conform the provisions of section 802 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, with those of section 510 thereof as amended by public law; and H.R. 6974, to amend section 607(b) of the Merchant Marine Act. Hearings were completed.

FISH—WILDLIFE

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Subcommittee on Fish and Wildlife met in executive ses-

sion and ordered reported to the full committee H.R. 206, to facilitate administration of the fishery loan fund; H.R. 2894, to provide for the construction of a shellfisheries research center at Milford, Conn.; H.R. 3159, to permit certain foreign-flag vessels to land their catches of fish in the Virgin Islands in certain circumstances; H.R. 3788, to provide for the transfer of the U.S. vessel *Alaska* to the State of California for the use and benefit of the department of fish and game of such State; H.R. 3840, to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the U.S. to the Carolina Power & Light Co.; H.R. 7513, to restate terms of the grants covering the Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge and Game Preserve; and S. 1222, relating to documentation and inspection of vessels of the U.S.

Tabled H.R. 682 (same title as S. 1222).

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES HOUSING

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Subcommittee, in executive session, ordered reported favorably to the full committee H.R. 7021, to authorize Government agencies to provide quarters, household furniture and equipment, utilities, subsistence, and laundry service to civilian officers and employees of the U.S.

Prior to taking action on the measure the subcommittee heard testimony from officials of the Bureau of the Budget; Department of State; and employee organizations. Statements were presented by Representatives Davis of Tennessee, Cunningham, and Moss.

METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITES

Committee on Science and Astronautics: Concluded hearings on meteorological satellites, and heard testimony from the following National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials: Mr. James E. Webb, Administrator; Dr. Morris Pepper, Chief, Meteorological Satellite Program, and Dr. Robert C. Seamans, Jr., Associate Administrator.

PENDING BUSINESS

Committee on Un-American Activities: Subcommittee met in executive session on pending business. No announcements were made.

HOSPITALIZATION SERVICES—AGED

Committee on Ways and Means: Continued hearings on President's proposal for hospitalization services for the aged under social security. Heard public witnesses. Hearings continue Friday, July 28.

Joint Committee Meetings

NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy: Committee concluded its series of hearings on developments in the field of detection and identification of nuclear explosions (Project VELA), after receiving testimony from Maj.

9. NATURAL RESOURCES. Sen. Proxmire inserted an article discussing the proposal for development of the natural resources of Wisc., "The Wisconsin Plan," which stated that "A key proposal in the Wisconsin plan is that the State undertake an extensive program for acquiring scenic and other easements." p. 13166
10. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Miller inserted an article critical of the foreign aid program, "The Erratic Course of Foreign Aid." pp. 13168-9
11. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. This bill, H. R. 7035, was made the unfinished business for consideration today. p. 13165
12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the foreign aid authorization bill will probably be taken up late Tues. or early Wed. pp. 13149-50

HOUSE

13. LIVESTOCK FEED. Passed as reported S. 2197, to provide that feed owned or controlled by CCC shall be made available at any price not less than 75 percent of the current support price for such feed (or a comparable price if there is no current support price) for assistance in the preservation and maintenance of foundation herds of cattle, sheep, and goats in any area of the U. S. where, because of flood, drought, fire, hurricane, earthquake, storm, disease, insect infestation, or other catastrophe in such areas, the Secretary determines that an emergency exists which warrants such assistance, provided that such feed will be made available only to persons who do not have, and are unable to obtain through normal channels of trade without undue financial hardship, sufficient feed for the livestock. Provisions of the bill as passed by the Senate which would have authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to permit the removal of hay from, or grazing on, conservation reserve lands adjacent to, or near, disaster areas were deleted. p. 13062
14. HOG CHOLERA. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7176, to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program. p. D639
15. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 1022, to provide for the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments. p. D639
16. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 7208, the legislative appropriation bill for 1962. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 13050
17. PUBLIC LANDS. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 702, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a tract of forest land in Wyoming to the town of Afton; H. R. 4821, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a parcel of forest land to the town of Tellico Plains, Tennessee; H. R. 3879, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the State of Wyoming for agricultural purposes the Soil Conservation Service Farson Pilot Farm land in Sweetwater County, Wyoming; H. R. 4682, with amendment, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey certain tracts of forest lands in Iowa to the State; H. R. 4939, to provide for the conveyance by the Farmers Home Administration of all right, title, and interest of the U. S. in a certain tract of land in Jasper County, Georgia, to the Jasper County Board of Education; and H. R. 6193, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a tract of forest land in Wyoming to the county of Fremont, Wyoming. p. D639

18. LAND. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 3920, to authorize an exchange of land at the Agricultural Research Center. p. D639
19. BOTANICAL GARDEN. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 5628, to provide for a study and investigation of the desirability and feasibility of establishing and maintain^{ing} the National Tropical Botanical Garden. p. D639
20. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1873, to permit CCC commodities donated for use in home economics courses to also be used for training college students if the same facilities and instructors are used for training both high school and college students in home economics courses. p. D639
21. SUGAR. Several Representatives discussed the importance of sugar to the national economy and urged enactment of new sugar legislation this session of Congress. pp. 13065-77
22. TARIFFS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6611, to reduce (until July 1, 1963) from \$500 to \$100 the amount of goods that a returning resident may bring back to this country free of duty. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 13050
Received from the Secretary of the Treasury a proposed bill "to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 and certain related laws to provide for the restatement of the tariff classification provisions"; to Ways and Means Committee. p. 13096
23. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Foreign Affairs Committee "Met in executive session, and ordered a clean bill, H. R. 8400, introduced in lieu of H. R. 7372, to promote the foreign policy, security, and general welfare of the U. S. by assisting peoples of the world in their efforts toward economic and social development and internal and external security." pp. D639-40
24. SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Schwengel advocated a small business extension service, saying, "The Agricultural Extension Service is a fine example of what such an Extension Service can accomplish ... It is my contention that this proven valuable service should be extended to all facets of small business." pp. 13079-80
25. REPORTS. Received from the Government Operations Committee a report "on availability of information from Federal Departments and agencies" (H. Rept. 818). p. 13096

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

26. RIVER BASIN. Extension of remarks of Sen. Magnuson inserting an article, "Basin Project Due For New Impetus," describing what can be achieved through completion of the Columbia River Basin project. pp. A5845-6
27. MANPOWER. Extension of remarks of Sen. Randolph inserting an editorial praising Sen. Clark for his efforts in the advancement of legislation to provide manpower development programs. p. A5848
28. RECREATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Anderson inserting an article, "Park Plan For Tomorrow: Federal Officials Drafting Long-Range Land-Acquisition Program To Balance U. S. Industrial Expansion." p. A5852-3

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only;
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OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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For actions of August 8, 1961
87th-1st, No. 135

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill for hog cholera eradication. Senate committee reported bills for USDA and land-grant college centennial celebrations. Sens. Keating, Proxmire and Tower debated farm policy. Senate debated foreign aid bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimate for fiscal year 1962 (H. Doc. 217); to Appropriations Committee. The document includes the following items for the Farmers Home Administration of this Department: (1) Farm Housing Grants and Loans as authorized by P. L. 87-70 which amends the Housing Act of 1949, \$10,000,000; (2) additional amount for Salaries and Expenses, \$2,400,000, including \$250,000 for farm housing research and study programs to be conducted by the Agricultural Research Service and the Economic Research Service; and (3) a language proposal making the \$37.5 million contingency authorization for farm operating loans provided in the 1962 Agricultural Appropriation Act available also for Soil and Water Conservation Loans p. 13945

The "Daily Digest" states that "Conferees met in executive session to resolve the differences between the Senate and House-passed versions of H. R. 7851, fiscal 1962 appropriations for the Defense Establishment, but did not reach final agreement." p. D679

2. ATOMIC ENERGY. By a vote of 235 to 164, agreed to send H. R. 7576, the AEC authorization bill, to conference with the House conferees instructed not to agree to the \$95 million for the electric energy generating facilities for the new production reactor at Hanford, Wash., as contained in the Senate amendment. Rejected earlier, 164 to 235, a motion to table the motion to instruct the conferees. House conferees were appointed. pp. 13896-908

2. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Albert commended the President for signing the Agricultural Act of 1961 and said, "This act is an important milestone in the history of agricultural legislation in this country." p. 13889
3. HOG CHOLERA. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7176, to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program (H. Rept. 864). p. 13945
4. PUBLIC LANDS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 702, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a tract of forest land in Wyoming to the town of Afton (H. Rept. 866). p. 13945
5. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 499, authorizing a celebration of the American patent system (H. Rept. 871). p. 13945
6. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 6360, to authorize an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce. p. D678
7. BROOMCORN. Several Representatives discussed the plight of the broomcorn industry. pp. 13926-7

SENATE

8. CENTENNIALS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 435, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture (S. Rept. 680), and H. J. Res. 436, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges (S. Rept. 681). p. 13949
9. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on S. 1983, the foreign aid authorization bill. pp. 13956-8, 13958-9, 13974-9, 13980-98, 14004-9, 14014-7, 14035-6
10. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 2925, to amend the act of March 8, 1922, so as to permit the sale of certain isolated tracts of public lands in Alaska. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 14021
11. TRANSPORTATION. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1368, with amendment, to continue the authority for licensing independent ocean freight forwarders, and S. 1978, with amendment, to provide for partial exemption from the provisions of part II of the Interstate Commerce Act of terminal area motor carrier operations performed by or for common carriers by water in interstate commerce subject to the Shipping Act of 1916 and the Intercoastal Shipping Act of 1933. p. D676
12. WATERFOWL; WETLANDS. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment, H. R. 7391, to promote the conservation of migratory waterfowl by authorizing Federal acquisition of wetlands and other essential waterfowl habitat. p. D676
13. RECLAMATION. The Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee S. 970, to authorize construction of the Mid-State reclamation project, Nebr., and S. 230, to modify provisions relating to the construction of the Garrison Diversion Unit, Missouri River Basin project. p. D676
14. FOREIGN TRADE. The Commerce Committee ^{voted to} report with amendment S. 1729, the proposed Foreign Commerce Act of 1961 to improve and expand services necessary for the export of U. S. products. p. D676

ERADICATION OF HOG CHOLERA

AUGUST 8, 1961.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 7176]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 7176) to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to initiate a national hog cholera eradication program in cooperation with the States and to prohibit or restrict the interstate movement of hog cholera virus to the extent he determines necessary in order to carry out such an eradication program. The bill would also direct the Secretary to establish a 12-man advisory committee including, among others, representatives of State and local government agencies, to assist with the development and operation of an eradication program.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Hog cholera costs American farmers an estimated \$40 to \$60 million each year. Veterinary scientists now believe that veterinary medicine has reached the point where this disease can be eradicated from the United States. One of the reasons for this belief is that apparently satisfactory replacements for live virus vaccines have now been developed and are in general use. In order for the disease to be eradicated, use of the live virus in vaccines must be discontinued. So satisfactory are the dead-virus vaccines that the use of live-virus vaccines is now prohibited or strictly regulated in 38 States and Puerto Rico.

One of the incidental benefits deriving from the proposed legislation would be acceptance of American pork in at least 10 major countries

which now prohibit imports of pork from the United States because live-virus vaccine is still used here.

Under the proposed bill it is anticipated that the interstate movement of live hog cholera virus would be prohibited and that the Department of Agriculture would cooperate with the various States in carrying out an eradication program. Under such a program, the Federal Government would pay not to exceed 50 percent of the indemnity in those cases where a hog had to be slaughtered in order to eradicate the disease.

COST

Contrasted to the estimated \$60 million annually the disease is now costing this country, the Department of Agriculture estimates that the cost of its eradication would run approximately \$4 million for the first year and then approximately \$10 million for another 4 or 5 years.

HEARINGS

Hearings were held on four similar bills: H.R. 7176, by Mr. Grant; H.R. 7177, by Mr. Harvey; H.R. 7694, by Mr. Matthews; and H.R. 7702, by Mrs. Blich. The Department of Agriculture, all major farm organizations, and many national livestock organizations appeared in favor of the legislation.

Included among the organizations testifying in favor of the legislation were: The American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, the National Farmers Union, the National Grange, the National Swine Growers Council, the National Livestock Producers Association, the American Meat Institute, the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, Livestock Conservation, Inc., and the American Veterinary Medical Association.

DEPARTMENTAL APPROVAL

Following is the letter from the Secretary of Agriculture indicating the approval of the Department for H.R. 7176.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., July 26, 1961.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
House of Representatives.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We have received your letter of May 22, 1961, and appreciate the opportunity to report on H.R. 7176, a bill to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program.

The bill would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to (1) initiate a national hog cholera eradication program in cooperation with the States; and (2) prohibit or restrict the interstate movement of virulent hog cholera virus or other hog cholera virus to effectuate a hog cholera eradication program. The Secretary is also directed to establish an advisory committee of 12 members with the Department representative serving as chairman. The committee would advise the Secretary with respect to (1) the initiation of a national hog cholera eradication program, and (2) the development of plans and procedures for carrying out the proposed program. The committee would meet at the call of the Secretary, and he would be authorized to pay their travel and

subsistence expenses, or per diem in lieu thereof, in connection with their attendance.

This Department favors the enactment of H.R. 7176. We feel that with the support and cooperation of the swine producers and the States, hog cholera can be eradicated.

Hog cholera is an acute, usually fatal, disease capable of rapidly spreading from one swine herd to another through normal marketing practices. It is still considered the No. 1 killer of hogs in the United States and costs the swine producers of this country an estimated \$60 million annually.

There are a number of restrictions because of the disease which impede the movement of U.S. meat products into foreign markets. Countries which restrict imports of U.S. pork because of the hog cholera situation and the use of virulent virus in combating cholera are Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, British Guiana, Colombia, Denmark, New Zealand, Sweden, and United Kingdom. Jamaica prohibits the importation of pork products other than salted and cured products from the United States.

Representatives of the Department have personally discussed with officials of foreign countries the possibility of relieving some of the restrictions on U.S. pork. They have reached the conclusion that unless hog cholera is eradicated and the use of virulent virus prohibited, little headway will be made in this direction. Thirty-eight States now have laws restricting the use of virulent hog cholera virus.

Should the proposed legislation be enacted, we anticipate that the cost to the Federal Government for the first year would be approximately \$4 million (assuming that only a limited number of States would actively participate in the program during the first year). Of this amount, approximately \$1 million would be for program personnel and the balance would be for all other items, including the sharing of indemnity payments with the States. The costs of the program would increase substantially after the first year. While it is not possible to give accurate estimates of such costs, it is anticipated that expenditures by the Federal Government would average about \$10 million during the succeeding 4 or 5 years.

We would like to call to your attention the following paragraph appearing on page 5 of Senate Report No. 394, on the Agricultural and Farm Credit Administration appropriation bill, 1962:

"During the hearings on the bill, officials of the Department informed the committee that the annual losses from hog cholera were estimated to run between \$50 and \$60 million. Present control programs are costing producers \$25 million per year. The officials of the Department testified that they know how to eradicate this chronic and costly disease of swine. Some States have already appropriated funds to eradicate hog cholera, but it is evident to the committee that it would be much better to have a nationwide program with full participation on a matching basis with the various States. The Secretary of Agriculture is requested to prepare and submit to the committee a complete statement within the next 60 days regarding the feasibility of initiating an eradication program, including cost estimates for the Federal share, and the cost to be matched by State and local sources."

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, while there is no objection to the submission of this report, it is of the opinion that, except for the authority to control the movement of hog cholera virus, the proposed legislation is unnecessary in view of existing authorities for this type of work.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*



87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7176

[Report No. 864]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 18, 1961

Mr. GRANT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AUGUST 8, 1961

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To provide for a national hog cholera eradication program.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That in order to safeguard the health of the swine herds of
4 the Nation, to prevent the spread of hog cholera, to decrease
5 substantially the estimated \$50,000,000 annual loss
6 from hog cholera, to expand export markets for pork and
7 pork products now restricted on account of hog cholera, and
8 to otherwise protect the public interest, the Secretary of
9 Agriculture is hereby directed (1) to initiate a national hog
10 cholera eradication program in cooperation with the several
11 States under the provisions of section II of the Act of May

1 29, 1884, as amended (21 U.S.C. 114a), and related legis-
2 lation, and (2) to prohibit or restrict, pursuant to the author-
3 ity vested in him under the provisions of section 2 of the Act
4 of February 2, 1903, as amended (21 U.S.C. 111), the
5 interstate movement of virulent hog cholera virus or other
6 hog cholera virus to the extent he determines necessary in
7 order to effectuate such eradication program.

8 SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized
9 and directed to establish an advisory committee composed of
10 (1) eleven members selected from representatives of the
11 swine and related industries, State and local government
12 agencies, professional and scientific groups, and the general
13 public, and (2) one member selected from the officers and
14 employees of the Department of Agriculture who shall serve
15 as chairman of the committee. The committee shall meet
16 at the call of the Secretary.

17 (b) It shall be the function of the committee to advise
18 the Secretary with respect to the initiation of the national
19 hog cholera eradication program referred to in the first sec-
20 tion of this Act, and with respect to the development of plans
21 and procedures for carrying out such program.

22 (c) Committee members other than the chairman shall
23 not be deemed to be employees of the United States and

1 shall not be entitled to compensation, but the Secretary is
2 authorized to pay their travel and subsistence expenses (or
3 per diem in lieu thereof) , in connection with their attendance
4 at meetings of the committee.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 7176

[Report No. 864]

A BILL

To provide for a national hog cholera eradication program.

By Mr. GRANT

MAY 18, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AUGUST 8, 1961

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

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87th-1st, No. 141

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bill to establish national hog cholera eradication program. Senate committee voted to report bill for lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments. Senate debated foreign aid authorization bill. House debated foreign aid authorization bill.

SENATE

1. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE reported the following bills: p. 14871
S. 1908, without amendment, directing the Secretary of Agriculture to initiate a national hog cholera eradication program in cooperation with the States (S. Rept. 748).
~~S. 1037, with amendment, to amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act regarding fees, oral hearings, and relicensing of persons under the Act (S. Rept. 750).~~
~~H. R. 1021, without amendment, to extend for 2 years the definition of peanuts which is now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to exclude from acreage allotments and marketing quotas any peanuts produced and marketed for consumption as boiled peanuts (S. Rept. 749).~~
~~S. 1927, with amendment, to clarify and simplify the lending operations of institutions regulated by the Farm Credit Administration (S. Rept. 747).~~
2. TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 1022, to provide for the lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments. p. D716

3. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on S. 1983, the foreign aid authorization bill (pp. 14895-935, 14937-40). By a vote of 51 to 43, agreed to an amendment by Sen. Ellender to reduce from \$1,900 million to \$1,700 million the authorization for development loans for each of the fiscal years 1963 through 1966 (pp. 14914-7). Agreed to a unanimous consent agreement providing that beginning Thurs., Aug. 17, further debate will be limited to 1 hour on any amendment and to 6 hours on final passage of the bill (p. 14934).

Sen. Humphrey submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to the bill to provide that in the administration of technical assistance, the Administrator shall "utilize to the fullest extent practicable, the facilities and resources of the Federal agency or agencies with primary responsibilities for domestic programs in such field." p. 14872

4. DISASTER RELIEF. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment S. 1742, to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters (S. Rept. 758). p. 14943
5. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved the following watershed projects: Big Creek, Ark., Ulatis Creek, Calif., South Branch, Park River, Conn., Frog Creek, Kans., Humphrey-Clanton Creek, Ky., South Branch Cass River, Mich., Plum Creek, Nebr., Upper Red Rock Creek, Okla., and Houser Creek, Tenn. p. D716
6. FARM LABOR. Sen. Morse inserted resolutions adopted by the American Baptist Convention, including a resolution favoring Federal aid to improve conditions for migratory farm workers. pp. 14868-71
7. EDUCATION. Sen. McNamara submitted an amendment he intends to propose to provide for a 2-year extension of Federal assistance for schools in federally impacted areas. p. 14872
8. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Proxmire expressed concern over the "Soviet economic offensive," stated that the "Soviet trade challenge looms as a significant factor in the shaping of our foreign policy toward many sensitive areas of the world," and inserted several items relating to U. S. and Soviet trade with other nations. pp. 14880-92

HOUSE

9. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on H. R. 8400, the foreign aid authorization bill (pp. 14945-15005). By a vote of 197 to 185, agreed to an amendment by Rep. Morgan, as modified by a substitute amendment by Rep. Saund, to strike out the provision authorizing development loans over a 5-year period to be financed by Treasury borrowings, and to authorize instead appropriations of \$1,200,000,000 for the fiscal year 1962 for development loans, to be available until expended (pp. 14991-15005).
10. EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGES. Rep. Hays discussed his bill H. R. 8666, to provide for educational and cultural exchanges, saying, "The proposals contained in this bill are a necessary first step toward improvement in a vital area of our international affairs." pp. 15005-6
11. WATER COMPACTS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 2245, to extend the time for negotiation of certain compacts by the States of Nebraska, Wyoming, and South Dakota (H. Rept. 952). p. 15015

Calendar No. 724

87TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE }

REPORT
No. 748

ERADICATION OF HOG CHOLERA

AUGUST 16, 1961.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. TALMADGE, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1908]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1908), to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

Hearings were conducted on this bill by the Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation on July 26.

This bill directs the Secretary of Agriculture to—

- (1) Initiate a national hog cholera eradication program in cooperation with the States;
- (2) Restrict the interstate movement of virulent or other hog cholera virus as necessary; and
- (3) Establish a committee to advise on the program.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

The need for the bill as well as the estimated cost of the program are covered in the attached report from the Department of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., July 26, 1961.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
U.S. Senate.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We have received your letter of May 19, 1961, and appreciate the opportunity to report on S. 1908, a bill to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program.

The bill would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to (1) initiate a national hog cholera eradication program in cooperation with the

States; and (2) prohibit or restrict the interstate movement of virulent hog cholera virus or other hog cholera virus to effectuate a hog cholera eradication program. The Secretary is also directed to establish an advisory committee of 12 members with the Department representative serving as chairman. The Committee would advise the Secretary with respect to (1) the initiation of a national hog cholera eradication program, and (2) the development of plans and procedures for carrying out the proposed program. The Committee would meet at the call of the Secretary, and he would be authorized to pay their travel and subsistence expenses, or per diem in lieu thereof, in connection with their attendance.

This Department favors the enactment of S. 1908. We feel that with the support and cooperation of the swine producers and the States, hog cholera can be eradicated.

Hog cholera is an acute, usually fatal, disease capable of rapidly spreading from one swine herd to another through normal marketing practices. It is still considered the No. 1 killer of hogs in the United States and costs the swine producers of this country an estimated \$60 million annually.

There are a number of restrictions because of the disease which impede the movement of U.S. meat products into foreign markets. Countries which restrict imports of U.S. pork because of the hog cholera situation and the use of virulent virus in combating cholera are Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, British Guiana, Colombia, Denmark, New Zealand, Sweden, and United Kingdom. Jamaica prohibits the importation of pork products other than salted and cured products from the United States.

Representatives of the Department have personally discussed with officials of foreign countries the possibility of relieving some of the restrictions on U.S. pork. They have reached the conclusion that unless hog cholera is eradicated and the use of virulent virus prohibited, little headway will be made in this direction. Thirty-eight States now have laws restricting the use of virulent hog cholera virus.

Should the proposed legislation be enacted, we anticipate that the cost to the Federal Government for the first year would be approximately \$4 million (assuming that only a limited number of States would actively participate in the program during the first year). Of this amount, approximately \$1 million would be for program personnel and the balance would be for all other items, including the sharing of indemnity payments with the States. The costs of the program would increase substantially after the first year. While it is not possible to give accurate estimates of such costs, it is anticipated that expenditures by the Federal Government would average about \$10 million during the succeeding 4 or 5 years.

We would like to call to your attention the following paragraph appearing on page 5 of Senate Report No. 394, on the agricultural and Farm Credit Administration appropriation bill, 1962:

"During the hearings on the bill, officials of the Department informed the committee that the annual losses from hog cholera were estimated to run between \$50 and \$60 million. Present control programs are costing producers \$25 million per year. The officials of the Department testified that they know how to eradicate this chronic and costly disease of swine. Some States have already appropriated funds to eradicate hog cholera, but it is evident to the committee

that it would be much better to have a nationwide program with full participation on a matching basis with the various States. The Secretary of Agriculture is requested to prepare and submit to the committee a complete statement within the next 60 days regarding the feasibility of initiating an eradication program, including cost estimates for the Federal share, and the cost to be matched by States and local sources."

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, while there is no objection to the submission of this report, it is of the opinion that, except for the authority to control the movement of hog cholera virus, the proposed legislation is unnecessary in view of existing authorities for this type of work.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE FREEMAN, *Secretary*.



Calendar No. 724

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1908

[Report No. 748]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 18, 1961

Mr. TALMADGE (for himself, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mr. HART, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. HOLLAND, and Mr. MCCARTHY) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AUGUST 16, 1961

Reported by Mr. TALMADGE, without amendment

A BILL

To provide for a national hog cholera eradication program.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, in order to safeguard the health of the swine herds of
4 the Nation, to prevent the spread of hog cholera, to decrease
5 substantially the estimated \$50,000,000 annual loss from hog
6 cholera, to expand export markets for pork and pork products
7 now restricted on account of hog cholera, and to otherwise
8 protect the public interest, the Secretary of Agriculture is
9 hereby directed (1) to initiate a national hog cholera eradi-
10 cation program in cooperation with the several States under

1 the provisions of section 11 of the Act of May 29, 1884, as
2 amended (21 U.S.C. 114a), and related legislation, and
3 (2) to prohibit or restrict, pursuant to the authority vested
4 in him under the provisions of section 2 of the Act of Febru-
5 ary 2, 1903, as amended (21 U.S.C. 111), the interstate
6 movement of virulent hog cholera virus or other hog cholera
7 virus to the extent he determines necessary in order to
8 effectuate such eradication program.

9 SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized
10 and directed to establish an advisory committee composed of
11 (1) eleven members selected from representatives of the
12 swine and related industries, State and local government
13 agencies, professional and scientific groups, and the general
14 public, and (2) one member selected from the officers and
15 employees of the Department of Agriculture who shall serve
16 as chairman of the Committee. The Committee shall meet
17 at the call of the Secretary.

18 (b) It shall be the function of the Committee to advise
19 the Secretary with respect to the initiation of the national hog
20 cholera eradication program referred to in the first section of
21 this Act, and with respect to the development of plans and
22 procedures for carrying out such program.

23 (c) Committee members other than the chairman shall
24 not be deemed to be employees of the United States and

1 shall not be entitled to compensation, but the Secretary is
2 authorized to pay their travel and subsistence expenses (or
3 per diem in lieu thereof) in connection with their attendance
4 at meetings of the Committee.

A BILL

To provide for a national hog cholera eradication program.

By Mr. TALMADGE, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, Mr. HART, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. HOLLAND, and Mr. MCCARTHY

MAY 18, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AUGUST 16, 1961

Reported without amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only;
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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bills to: Provide for hog cholera eradication. Permit transfer of tobacco allotments. Clarify and simplify operations of Farm Credit agencies. Senate debated State-Justice appropriation bill. Sen. Bennett introduced and discussed bill to establish research center for rural redevelopment.

SENATE

- 1. HOG CHOLERA.** Passed without amendment S. 1908, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to initiate a national hog cholera eradication program, restrict the interstate movement of virulent or other hog cholera virus as necessary, and establish a committee to advise on the program. p. 15368
- 2. TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS.** Passed as reported H. R. 1022, to authorize leasing of tobacco acreage allotments for the crop years 1962 and 1963. As passed by the Senate, the bill would be inapplicable with respect to burley tobacco, and in the case of Maryland (type 32), leasing would be limited to those farms which had planted at least 75% of their Maryland allotments in each of the years 1960 and 1961. The leasing of allotments would be permitted only between farms in the same county, and not more than 5 acres would be permitted to be leased and transferred to any farm. pp. 15375-7
- 3. FARM LOANS.** Passed as reported S. 1927, to make a number of amendments to simplify and clarify the operations of institutions supervised by FCA. pp. 15369-71
- 4. STATE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL.** Began debate on this bill, H. R. 7371. pp. 15345-6, 15369, 15371-5, 15377-8, 15390-412

5. CLAIMS. Passed without amendment H. R. 6835, to simplify the payment of certain miscellaneous judgments and the payment of certain compromise settlements in State and foreign court cases. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 15361
6. DISASTER RELIEF. Passed without amendment S. 1742, to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters. p. 15367
7. FORESTRY... Sen. Bennett submitted and discussed amendments which he intends to propose to S. 174, the wilderness preservation bill. p. 15345
8. APPROPRIATIONS. Both houses received a Budget Bureau letter reporting, pursuant to law, that the "Marketing research and service" appropriation has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental appropriation estimate; to Appropriations Committees. pp. 15343, 15487
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Mansfield stated that "beginning this week, the Senate can anticipate being in session every Saturday from now on." p. 15339

HOUSE

10. APPROPRIATIONS. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 7035, the Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare appropriation bill. Senate conferees have been appointed. p. 15414
11. FOREIGN AID. Passed S. 1983, the foreign aid authorization bill; with an amendment inserting the text of H. R. 8400, which had previously been passed by the House (p. 15414). Conferees were appointed in both houses. pp. 15378-90, 15414
Rep. Stratton inserted three articles, "Procurement of U. S. Foreign Aid Materials In the United States Since 1940," "Foreign Aid: Facts and Fallacies," and "U. S. Per Capita Foreign Aid." pp. 15479-81
12. HOG CHOLERA. At the request of Rep. Weaver, passed over H. R. 7176, to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program. p. 15421
13. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. Passed without amendment S. 1873, to permit CCC commodities donated for use in home economics courses to also be used for training college students if the same facilities and instructors are used for training both high school and college students in home economics courses. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 15425
14. BOTANIC GARDEN. At the request of Rep. Gross, passed over H. R. 5628, to provide for a study and investigation of desirability and feasibility of establishing and maintaining the National Tropical Botanic Garden. p. 15430
15. PERISHABLE COMMODITIES. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full Committee with amendments H. R. 5023, to make various amendments to the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act. p. D739
16. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed without amendment S. 702, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a tract of forest land in Wyoming to the town of Afton. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 15422
Passed without amendment H. R. 3879, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to Wyoming for agricultural purposes the SCS Farson Pilot Farm

ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES OF THE SENATE

The resolution (S. Res. 196) authorizing additional funds for the Official Reporters of Debates of the Senate was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereafter authorized and directed to pay to the Official Reporters of Debates of the Senate such sums as may be necessary for obtaining, by contract, assistance as required during each session of Congress, not to exceed \$10,000, such payments to be made from the contingent fund of the Senate.

PAUL C. JOHNSON, JR.

The resolution (S. Res. 195) to pay a gratuity to Paul C. Johnson, Jr., was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Paul C. Johnson, Junior, son of Paul C. Johnson, an employee of the Senate at the time of his death, a sum equal to one year's compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1563) to authorize the conveyance of certain lands within the Clark Hill Reservoir, Savannah River, Ga.-S.C., to the Georgia-Carolina Council, Inc., Boy Scouts of America, for recreation and camping purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. MUSKIE. Over, by request.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO GUAM, AMERICAN SAMOA, AND THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The bill (S. 1742) to authorize Federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsections (b) and (c) of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize Federal assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, and for other purposes", approved September 30, 1950 (64 Stat. 1109), as amended, are amended to read as follows:

"(b) 'United States' includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

"(c) 'State' means any State in the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

SEC. 2. Section 3 of the said Act is amended by inserting in clause (d), after the words "replacements of public facilities of" the words "States and".

improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park," was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act for the organization, improvement, and maintenance of the National Zoological Park", approved April 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 78), is amended by inserting immediately after "administer" the following: "and improve".

MODIFICATION OF THE PROJECT MISSISSIPPI RIVER

The bill (H.R. 4660) to authorize modification of the project Mississippi River between Missouri River and Minneapolis, Minn., to damage to levee and drainage districts with particular reference to the Kings Lake Drainage District, Missouri, was considered, ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

DORMANT ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL BANKS

The bill (S. 1486) to authorize the Comptroller of the Currency to establish reasonable maximum service charges which may be levied on dormant accounts by national banks was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) any national banking association may, in accordance with such regulations as the Comptroller of the Currency shall prescribe, take, receive, reserve, or charge on any dormant account a reasonable service charge which is not in excess of such rate or charge as the Comptroller of the Currency shall by regulation establish.

(b) Sections 5239 and 5198 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (12 U.S.C. 93, 94), shall be applicable to violations of this Act and the regulations established thereunder.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect on the sixtieth day after the date of its enactment.

Mr. YARBOROUGH subsequently said: Mr. President, earlier today the Senate passed S. 1486, the bill relating to service charges on dormant accounts in national banks. I ask unanimous consent that an excerpt from the committee report be printed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the report (Rept. No. 761) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1486 would authorize the Comptroller of the Currency to establish reasonable maximum service charges which may be levied by national banks on dormant accounts. The bill authorizes the Comptroller to prescribe regulations relating to these service charges, including maximum charges which may be made.

It is customary for banks to impose service charges on accounts in order to compensate them for the services rendered in connection with such accounts. These charges vary from bank to bank and from account to account and are established as a matter of contract between the bank and the depositor.

When an account becomes dormant and

deposits and withdrawals cease, the bank's services with respect to the account naturally diminish. And in most States after a bank account has been dormant for a specified period of years the account escheats to the State.

Evidence was presented to the committee to the effect that in a substantial number of cases the States' interest in these dormant accounts under escheat laws has been and is being frustrated by service charges imposed by national banks on dormant accounts unreasonable in relation to the services rendered in connection with the dormant accounts—in some cases continuance of service charges appropriate in connection with active accounts and in other cases increased service charges. When such practices occur in State banks the State regulatory authorities have ample authority to prevent them. However, in the case of national banks the States are unable to do so. S. 1486 would make it clear that the Comptroller has authority to issue regulations imposing maximum service charges on dormant accounts in order to prevent national banks from engaging in such practices.

It is the committee's understanding and intention that the regulations issued by the Comptroller of the Currency will contain appropriate definitions of what constitutes a dormant account, both with respect to the types of activity and the time periods involved, in addition to prescribing the specific maximum service charge or charges.

The committee obtained reports on the bill from the Treasury Department, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Each of these agencies stated that it would have no objection to the enactment of the bill. The committee held a hearing on the bill on July 10, 1961, pursuant to notice given in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Testimony in support of the bill was received. No objections to enactment of the bill have been made known to the committee.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

Paragraph (a) of the bill is a new provision and does not amend or repeal existing law.

Paragraph (b) of the bill would make applicable to violations of the proposed law and of regulations thereunder the following provisions of law:

Title 12, U.S.C., section 93 (U.S.R.S., sec. 5239): If the directors of any national banking association shall knowingly violate, or knowingly permit any of the officers, agents, or servants of the association to violate any of the provisions of this title, all the rights, privileges, and franchises of the association shall be thereby forfeited. Such violation shall, however, be determined and adjudged by a proper circuit, district, or territorial court of the United States, in a suit brought for that purpose by the Comptroller of the Currency, in his own name, before the association shall be declared dissolved. And in cases of such violation, every director who participated in or assented to the same shall be held liable in his personal and individual capacity for all damages which the association, its shareholders, or any other person, shall have sustained in consequence of such violation.

Title 12, U.S.C., sections 94 (U.S.R.S., sec. 5198): Suits, actions, and proceedings against any association under this title may be had in any circuit, district, or territorial court of the United States held within the district in which such association may be established or in any State, county, or municipal court in the county or city in which said association is located having jurisdiction in similar cases."

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, in addition to the reasons stated in the report for the approval of the bill, an-

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

The bill (S. 2295) to amend the act entitled "An act for the organization,

other reason is the protection of accounts for the owners of accounts. The report states that in a substantial number of cases the interest of the States in the dormant accounts under escheat laws has been frustrated by service charges imposed by national banks on dormant accounts. However, one of the great needs was to protect depositors and heirs of depositors in instances where banks were charging an exorbitant deposit fee on accounts and service charge accounts, and thereby were working a hardship on the private depositors.

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H.R. 1022) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide for lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments was announced as next in order.

Mr. KEATING. Over by request.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

That completes the call of the calendar.

HOG CHOLERA ERADICATION PROGRAM

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 724, S. 1908.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1908) to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Maine.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have a statement explaining the bill printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXPLANATION OF S. 1908

Hearings were conducted by the Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation. The witnesses were unanimous in their support of the bill.

This bill directs the Secretary of Agriculture to first, initiate a national hog cholera eradication program in cooperation with the States; second, restrict the interstate movement of virulent or other hog cholera virus as necessary; and third, establish a committee to advise on the program.

Hog cholera is an acute, contagious disease that is usually fatal. First recognized in the United States about 130 years ago, it has spread to all swine-producing areas of the country and occurs in each State. The annual cost of hog cholera to the Nation's swine producers is estimated at \$40 to \$60 million. This includes losses from death on the farm, condemnation or slaughter, and the continuing costs of vaccination. It does not include the losses of potential foreign pork markets. Eleven countries now ban or restrict imports from this country because of hog cholera.

The Department of Agriculture recommends the adoption of this bill. It believes that a program started now can successfully eradicate hog cholera.

Under the program provided for by the

bill, the States would assume the responsibility for enforcement of State laws and regulations pertaining to the report of diseases, quarantining of infected and exposed premises, and other intrastate measures. The Federal Government would share in the payment of indemnities and would undertake responsibility for the enforcement of Federal laws and regulations.

The bill would make it clear that the Department of Agriculture would have authority to control the interstate movement of hog cholera virus. The use of fully virulent virus is no longer needed for immunizing swine and its use is now prohibited in 38 States and Puerto Rico.

The Advisory Committee would consist of 11 members selected from the swine and related industries, State, and local governments, professional and scientific groups, and in addition 1 member from the Department of Agriculture to serve as chairman. The committee would advise the Secretary with respect to the initiation of the eradication program and the development of plans for procedure for carrying it out. Members would not be compensated except for expenses.

The cost of the program is estimated at about \$4 million for the first year and \$10 million a year for another 4 or 5 years. This is a modest price to pay for the eradication of a disease which now costs the country between \$40 and \$60 million. Producers and others are anxious to cooperate in this program and to get it started now. The Department says it has the knowledge necessary to eradicate this disease, and some of the States have already appropriated funds for an eradication program.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, S. 1908, a bill to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program, as introduced by the distinguished junior Senator from Georgia, Senator TALMADGE, has been placed on the calendar for consideration by the Senate.

This bill provides for a Federal-State cooperative campaign to stamp out hog cholera. It is of considerable interest to the farmers of Missouri.

It has been estimated that this disease costs our farmers some \$60 million a year. This program would provide virulent serum to be substituted for a dead virus-type vaccine. It has already been undertaken in 38 States.

Eleven countries now prohibit the importation of pork. Canada has warned that it will impose similar limitations if the disease is not wiped out in the United States.

My own State of Missouri—one of the major pork-producing States—would benefit from this legislation. Our State legislature, like the other States, would have to provide funds—for matching purposes—to pay indemnities to owners of slaughtered hogs under the proposed eradication program.

I urge Senate approval of this important measure.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement by Mr. Don Thomason, commissioner of agriculture, State of Missouri, in support of S. 1908, be inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY DON THOMASON

After reviewing Senate bill 1908, I recommend favorable consideration for the following reasons:

1. It is basic, yet adequate, for the development of a national cooperative effort between the Federal and State agencies.

2. The disease of hog cholera is costing the industry an amount in excess of the estimated \$50 million annually.

3. Its eradication is essential for the expansion of foreign markets for our pork and pork products.

4. While the control and eradication of hog cholera, as well as other contagious and infectious diseases is basically the responsibility of the several States, the fact remains that cholera cannot be eradicated without Federal participation and cooperation, particularly in the area of the interstate movement of swine and pork products.

5. National legislation and Federal participation is essential for uniformity in program development.

6. There is support from all segments of the swine industry for the eradication of hog cholera.

7. There is no question but that the swine industry of Missouri will support a cooperative program for the eradication of hog cholera.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill (S. 1908) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to safeguard the health of the swine herds of the Nation, to prevent the spread of hog cholera, to decrease substantially the estimated \$50,000,000 annual loss from hog cholera, to expand export markets for pork and pork products now restricted on account of hog cholera, and to otherwise protect the public interest, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed (1) to initiate a national hog cholera eradication program in cooperation with the several States under the provisions of section 11 of the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (21 U.S.C. 114a), and related legislation, and (2) to prohibit or restrict, pursuant to the authority vested in him under the provisions of section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended (21 U.S.C. 111), the interstate movement of virulent hog cholera virus or other hog cholera virus to the extent he determines necessary in order to effectuate such eradication program.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to establish an advisory committee composed of (1) eleven members selected from representatives of the swine and related industries, State and local government agencies, professional and scientific groups, and the general public, and (2) one member selected from the officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture who shall serve as chairman of the Committee. The Committee shall meet at the call of the Secretary.

(b) It shall be the function of the Committee to advise the Secretary with respect to the initiation of the national hog cholera eradication program referred to in the first section of this Act, and with respect to the development of plans and procedures for carrying out such program.

(c) Committee members other than the chairman shall not be deemed to be employees of the United States and shall not be entitled to compensation, but the Secretary is authorized to pay their travel and subsistence expenses (or per diem in lieu thereof) in connection with their attendance at meetings of the Committee.

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That section 4554(c) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out '16-millimeter films,' and inserting in lieu thereof '16-millimeter and smaller size films,'"

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to extend the postage rates on library materials to films under 16 millimeters in size and film catalogs thereof."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPLYING FEDERAL BOATING ACT OF 1958 TO PUERTO RICO, VIRGIN ISLANDS, AND GUAM

The Clerk called the bill (S. 883) to extend the application of the Federal Boating Act of 1958 to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Federal Boating Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1754; 46 U.S.C. 527-527h) is amended as follows:

(1) Paragraph numbered (5) of section 2 is amended to read:

"(5) The term 'State' means a State of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and the District of Columbia."

(2) Sections 3(a), 8(c), and 13 are amended by striking out the words "its Territories" and substituting the words "the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam" in place thereof.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HAWAII VOLCANOES NATIONAL PARK

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1317) to change the designation of that portion of the Hawaii National Park on the island of Hawaii, in the State of Hawaii, to the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, effective July 1, 1961, the portion of the Hawaii National Park situated on the island of Hawaii, established and administered pursuant to the Act of August 1, 1916 (39 Stat. 432), as amended and supplemented, shall be known as the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 3, strike out the words "July 1, 1961," and insert in lieu thereof "upon the enactment of this Act,".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTRACT WITH THE HUNTLEY PROJECT, MONTANA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7114) to approve the amendatory repayment contract negotiated with the Huntley Project Irrigation District, Montana, to authorize its execution, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a similar Senate bill, S. 1697, be considered in lieu of the House bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the contract with the Huntley Project Irrigation District, which was negotiated by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to subsection (a) of section 7 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187) and approved as to form by the Department of the Interior on November 20, 1959, is hereby approved for execution, and the Secretary is authorized to execute and perform the same on behalf of the United States.

SEC. 2. The 1956 reclassification of lands of the Huntley Project Irrigation District is approved.

SEC. 3. There shall be deducted from the total cost of the Huntley project and from the construction charge obligation of the Huntley Project Irrigation District, contingent upon execution of the contract with the Huntley Project Irrigation District, approved in section 1 hereof, the amount of the unmatured construction charges against the two thousand five hundred and thirty acres found to be permanently unproductive by the 1956 reclassification of lands.

SEC. 4. All costs and expenses incurred by the United States in negotiating and completing the contract approved under section 1 of this Act and in making the investigations in connection therewith shall not exceed the sum of \$13,000, and shall, contingent upon the final confirmation and execution of that contract, be nonreimbursable and nonreturnable under the Federal reclamation laws.

SEC. 5. This Act is declared to be a part of the Federal reclamation laws as those laws are defined in the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, supra.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 7114) was laid on the table.

ERADICATION OF HOG CHOLERA

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7176) to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program.

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

PROTECTION OF MARINE MAMMALS ON THE HIGH SEAS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7490) for the protection of marine mammals on the high seas, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

[Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in recognition of the desirability of the conservation of the polar bear, sea otter, and walrus within or upon the high seas outside of territorial waters of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized in his discretion to take action, consistent with the purposes and provisions of this Act, to protect, conserve, and manage the aforesaid species, hereafter referred to as "marine mammals": Provided, That the application of the regulatory powers and the provisions of this Act shall be limited to the citizens, nationals, and other persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States on or over the high seas outside of territorial waters of the United States and the property of such persons. The provisions of this Act shall govern hereafter the taking, possession, and transportation of marine mammals on the high seas by such persons.

SEC. 2. (a) Unless and except as permitted by this Act, or in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary as hereafter authorized, it shall be unlawful to take, attempt or take, possess, transport, sell, offer to sell, purchase, or offer to purchase, any of the aforesaid marine mammals, or any part thereof;

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person, in violation of this Act, needlessly to destroy any marine mammal or needlessly to abandon or waste the usable portions of any such marine mammal, or to waste or to abandon the hide, fur, or skin of such mammal where such hide, fur, skin, or other part thereof has commercial value and its sale is permitted;

(c) The possession of any marine mammal or part thereof in circumstances prohibiting such possession shall, in any action constitute prima facie evidence that it was taken, possessed, bought, sold, or transported, as the case may be, in violation of the provisions of this Act or the regulations relating thereto.

(d) Any guns, traps, nets, aircraft, vessel, vehicles, paraphernalia, or other personal property used in or in aid of a violation of this Act or the regulations relating thereto may be seized; and all marine mammals, or parts thereof, taken, possessed, transported, imported, or exported contrary to the provisions of this Act or the regulations relating thereto may be seized by any officer or person authorized to enforce this Act or regulations thereunder. Upon conviction of the offender, or upon judgment that the same were being used or were taken, possessed, or transported in violation of this Act, such properties may be forfeited to the United States and disposed of as directed by the court; and, if sold, the proceeds of sale shall be disposed of as miscellaneous receipts; and

(e) In addition to the foregoing provisions and other requirements of this Act, the Secretary is authorized in his discretion to issue such regulations and to take such regula-

tory or conservation measures as he may deem advisable to carry out the purposes and provisions of this Act; and a violation of the regulations of the Secretary shall constitute a violation of this Act.

SEC. 3. (a) Any district court of the United States shall have trial jurisdiction with respect to all offenses and actions regardless of the place of origin of the particular offense or violation;

(b) The judges of the United States district courts and United States Commissioners may, upon proper oath, or affirmation showing probable cause, issue such warrants or other process as may be required for enforcement of this Act and the regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(c) It shall be the duty of United States attorneys, as required in the particular circumstances and regardless of the place of origin of the particular offense, to prosecute or to assist in the prosecution of actions and proceedings that are called for in the enforcement of this Act and the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

(d) Any authorized employee of the Department of the Interior, any United States marshal or deputy United States marshal, any enforcement officer of the Treasury Department, and any other person authorized by the Secretary to enforce this Act, shall have the power, without a warrant or other process, to arrest any person to which this Act is applicable committing in his presence or view a violation of this Act or of the regulations issued thereunder, and to take such person for examination or other appropriate action before a justice or judge or other official in accordance with section 3041, title 18, United States Code; and

(e) Such authorized employee of the Department of the Interior, United States marshal, deputy United States marshal, enforcement officer of the Treasury Department, or any other person authorized by the Secretary to carry out enforcement activities hereunder shall have the power, without a warrant or other process to search any vessel subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and if as a result of such a search he has reasonable cause to believe that such vessel or any person on board is engaging in operations in violation of the provisions of this Act, or the regulations issued pursuant thereto, to arrest such person.

(f) The Secretary is authorized to cooperate with and utilize such voluntary and other assistance by Federal, State, or other public agencies and the personnel thereof in order to carry out any of the purposes of this Act as he may deem appropriate. Any Federal agency that is in a position to render assistance hereunder, and can render such assistance without unduly restricting its activities, is hereby directed to provide such assistance to the Secretary in carrying out the purpose of this Act.

SEC. 4. Any person who violates any provisions of this Act or any order or regulation issued pursuant thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or a year in jail, or both.

SEC. 5. This Act shall be known as the "Marine Mammals Act."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LAND EXCHANGE WITH AFTON, WYO.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 702) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange certain lands in the State of Wyoming with the town of Afton, Wyo.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to convey by quitclaim deed the following described tract of land situated in Lincoln County, Wyoming: Commencing at a point which is 6 rods east and 10 rods north from the southwest corner of lot 4, block 20, of the Afton, Wyoming, townsite; thence east 4 rods, thence north 5 rods, thence west 4 rods, thence south 5 rods, to the point of beginning, containing 0.125 acre, subject to the reservation of an easement for a right-of-way for a road, 1 rod in width, across the north side of said tract.

(b) In exchange for the land to be conveyed pursuant to the provisions of subsection (a) the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to accept on behalf of the United States the conveyance in fee simple, subject to such outstanding rights and reservations as he determines will not interfere with the purposes for which the land is being acquired, of other land in the State of Wyoming: *Provided*, That the value of the land to be conveyed to the United States shall be not less than the value of the land granted in exchange as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CELEBRATION OF THE AMERICAN PATENT SYSTEM

The Clerk called the resolution (H.J. Res. 499) authorizing a celebration of the American patent system.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution as follows:

Whereas there occurred on July 4, 1961, the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the enactment of the Patent Act of 1836 which created the present examination system for the grant of patents and which established the United States Patent Office as a separate and distinct bureau; and

Whereas there will be granted in the year 1961 the three millionth patent since the enactment of this Patent Act; and

Whereas the patent grant is a traditional incentive for the promotion of the progress of the useful arts thereby contributing notably to the well-being of people everywhere; and

Whereas encouragement of invention is essential to the continued economic and technological development of this Nation, particularly in the light of our international relationships and obligations; and

Whereas it is fitting that this anniversary of this important Patent Act and the establishment of the Patent Office which proved so advantageous to this country and to the other countries of the world should be observed: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Commerce and the Commissioner of Patents and such other persons or groups as they may designate be authorized to make suitable arrangements for an appropriate observance to show the improvement role of the American patent system and the United States Patent Office in the growth and progress of the United States of America; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to designate the week of October 15, 1961, as "The American Patent System Week", to invite a general public

commemoration of an event which has proved to be so important to this Nation and to the world.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REIMBURSEMENTS BETWEEN APPROPRIATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 7416) to authorize the Bureau of the Census to make appropriate reimbursements between the respective appropriations available to the Bureau, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subchapter I of chapter I of title 13, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end of such subchapter the following new section:

"§ 14. Reimbursement between appropriations

"Subject to limitations applicable with respect to each appropriation concerned, each appropriation available to the Bureau may be charged, at any time during a fiscal year, for the benefit of any other appropriation available to the Bureau, for the purpose of financing the procurement of materials and services, or financing activities or other costs, for which funds are available both in the financing appropriation so charged and in the appropriation so benefited; except that such expenses so financed shall be charged on a final basis, as of a date not later than the close of such fiscal year, to the appropriation so benefited, with appropriate credit to the financing appropriation."

(b) The table of contents of such subchapter I is amended by adding "14. Reimbursement between appropriations."

Immediately below

"13. Procurement of professional services."

SEC. 2. The amendments made by the first section of this Act shall be effective with respect to each fiscal year which begins on or after July 1, 1961.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BURIAL FLAG FOR VETERANS OF MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 1098) to amend section 901 of title 38, United States Code, to provide that a flag shall be furnished to drape the casket of each deceased veteran of Mexican border service.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 901 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"(c) For the purposes of this section, the term 'veteran of any war' includes any veteran who served in the active military or naval service during the period beginning on January 1, 1911, and ending on April 5,

HOUSE

14. HOG CHOLERA. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 7176, to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program. p. 15844
15. SUGAR. Rep. Dole advocated the consideration of new sugar legislation, saying, "The administrators of the U. S. sugar program are forced to take...inconsistent and utterly unreasonable steps to restrict American sugar production and marketing because of the strange sugar law now in effect." p. 15829
16. 4-H CLUBS. Rep. Randall praised the 4-H Club program, saying, "As a Member of Congress, we will continue to study both the authorization and appropriation bills for the Department of Agriculture to be sure that this cause is supported from the national level." pp. 15829-30
17. WATERSHEDS. The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 3801, to authorize the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of Agriculture to make joint investigations and surveys of watershed areas for flood prevention or conservation development. p. D764
18. MINING. By a vote of 196 to 172, passed with amendments H. R. 84, to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc by providing Federal payments to small domestic producers on public, Indian, and other lands. pp. 15796-818
19. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 320, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to permit State commissions to grant the right to motor common carriers operating within a single State to engage in interstate or foreign operations within the boundaries of the State in which intrastate authority is being simultaneously authorized, and to authorize ICC to issue certificates of registration to existing carriers engaged in interstate operations under part II of the Act. p. D763
20. TRADEMARKS. Subcommittee No. 3 of the Judiciary Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendment H. R. 4333, providing various amendments to the laws providing for the registration and protection of trademarks. p. D763
21. LANDS. The Public Works Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 7888, to extend the time within which the land in certain reservoir projects in Texas may be reconveyed to the former owners thereof. p. 764
22. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President (on Aug. 22) a supplemental appropriation estimate (H. Doc. 228) which includes an item for the Area Redevelopment Administration, Department of Commerce, authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to use the area redevelopment fund for loans and other financial assistance for area redevelopment purposes in accordance with sections 6 (loans to aid in financing projects in redevelopment areas) and 7 (loans for public facilities) of the Area Redevelopment Act.
23. PEACE CORPS. Rep. Rodino praised the Peace Corps and Robert S. Shriver, Jr., saying, "The hallmark of the Peace Corps volunteers will be altruism, idealism, and devoted service to their country and the cause of peace." pp. 15842-3
24. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that H. R. 7176, to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program, will be considered on Mon., and H. R. 6360, to authorize an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce will be considered on Tues. p. 15815
25. ADJOURNED until Mon., Aug. 28. p. 15844

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

26. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Kefauver inserting an article, "TVA is Yardstick in Several Ways." p. A6661
27. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Westland supporting H. R. 8400, the foreign aid authorization bill. p. A6666
Extension of remarks of Rep. Alger saying, "we cannot solve all the world's problems by throwing dollars at them," and inserting an article, "Lazy Diplomacy." p. A6679
28. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Breeding saying that the farmers will not be the blame if the price of bread is raised. p. A6668
Extension of remarks of Rep. Alger condemning the welfare state and inserting an article, "The Man With the Hoe." p. A6684
29. NATURAL RESOURCES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Johnson, Wisc., saying, "It is the responsibility of our generation to see to it that there will be sufficient outdoor recreational areas available to our increasing population so that our children and their children may enjoy the outdoor opportunities which we have had," and inserting an article, "Wisconsin the Beautiful." p. A6683

BILLS INTRODUCED

30. EDUCATION. H. R. 8890, by Rep. Thompson, N. J., to amend Public Law 815 and Public Law 874, 81st Congress, so as to extend their expired provisions for an additional year and to authorize payments under Public Law 815 for school construction in school districts with severe classroom shortages, to extend for 1 year the student loan program of title II of the National Defense Education Act of 1958; to Education and Labor Committee.
31. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. H.R. 8892, by Rep. Rogers, Fla., to amend the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended, and the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, to prohibit the subsidized export of any agricultural commodity to Communist nations and to prohibit sales by the Commodity Credit Corporation of any agricultural commodities for export to such nations; to Agriculture Committee.
32. WATER. S. 2460, by Sen. Anderson, to provide for a study by the Secretary of the Interior of the need or desirability of developing pumped storage; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

- AUG. 25: Foreign aid authorization bill, conferees (exec).
Foreign aid appropriations, S. Appropriations (exec).
H. Agriculture Subcommittee on Conservation and Credit (exec).

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CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7176

AUGUST 24, 1961.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. SISK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 435]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 435, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



House Calendar No. 145

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 435

[Report No. 1035]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 24, 1961

Mr. SISK, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution;
which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it
2 shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into
3 the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
4 for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7176) to provide for
5 a national hog cholera eradication program. After general
6 debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue
7 not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled
8 by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Com-
9 mittee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment
10 under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the con-
11 sideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise
12 and report the bill to the House with such amendments as
13 may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be

- 1 considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto
2 to final passage without intervening motion except one
3 motion to recommit.

House Calendar No. 145

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 435

[Report No. 1035]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H.R. 7176,
a bill to provide for a national hog cholera
eradication program.

By Mr. Sisk

AUGUST 24, 1961

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only
should not be quoted
or cited)

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For actions of August 28, 1961
87th-1st, No. 149

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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed hog cholera eradication bill. House concurred in Senate amendments to bill to permit transfer of tobacco allotments. Both Houses passed appropriation continuation measure. House committee reported bill to establish Department of Urban Affairs and Housing.

HOUSE

- HOG CHOLERA.** Passed without amendment S. 1908, to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to initiate a national hog cholera eradication program, restrict the interstate movement of virulent or other hog cholera virus as necessary, and establish a committee to advise on the program. This bill will now be sent to the President. A similar bill, H. R. 7176, was passed earlier and tabled. pp. 16143-54
- TOBACCO.** Agreed to the Senate amendments on H. R. 1022, to authorize leasing of tobacco acreage allotments for the crop years 1962 and 1963. This bill will now be sent to the President. As passed, the bill will be inapplicable with respect to burley tobacco, and in the case of Maryland (type 32), leasing will be limited to those farms which have planted at least 75% of their Maryland allotments in each of the years 1960 and 1961. The leasing of allotments will be permitted only between farms in the same county, and not more than 5 acres will be permitted to be leased and transferred to any farm. p. 16154

3. HOUSING. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 8429, to establish a Department of Urban Affairs and Housing (H. Rept. 1053). p. 16188
4. EASEMENTS. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments H. R. 8355, to authorize executive agencies to grant easements in, over, or upon real property of the United States under the control of such agencies (H. Rept. 1044). p. 16188
5. SMALL BUSINESS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8870, the proposed Small Business Investment Act Amendments of 1961 (H. Rept. 1040). p. 16188

SENATE

6. WET LANDS; WATERFOWL. Passed, 65 to 8, H. R. 7391, to promote the conservation of migratory waterfowl by authorizing appropriations for a 5-year period, beginning with fiscal year 1962, of not to exceed \$50 million for the acquisition of wet lands and other essential waterfowl habitat (pp. 16066, 16068-70, 16073-4, 16076-82). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Case, S. Dak., to prohibit the use of the migratory bird conservation fund for the acquisition of land without the approval in certain instances of the Governor of the State in which the land is located (pp. 16069-70).
7. TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses passed without amendment H. J. Res. 544, the appropriations continuation resolution to make temporary appropriations until Sept. 30, 1961, to those departments and agencies whose annual appropriation bills have not yet been enacted. This measure will now be sent to the President. The measure increases the amount for administrative expenses of area redevelopment programs from \$400,000 to \$600,000. pp. 16059-60, 16128-31
8. FORESTRY; SHORELINE AREAS. Passed with amendments S. 543, to promote the preservation of certain portions of the shoreline areas of the U. S., including a provision directing the Secretary of Agriculture to make a study of shoreline areas in the 181 million acres of national forests which are of value for recreational, cultural, physical and scientific purposes and to report his findings to Congress within 2 years (pp. 16082-92). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. McNamara to delete Pictured Rocks and Grand Sable Dunes and Sleeping Bear Dunes, Mich., from the areas in which the Secretary of the Interior is directed to make a study to determine what further action should be taken to preserve the areas (p. 16087).
Sen. Moss expressed opposition to a proposed amendment by Sen. Bennett to S. 174, the wilderness preservation bill, which is "intended to put the High Uintas Primitive Area into the wilderness preservation system without further review by the National Forest Service," and inserted a letter he received from the Forest Service stating that the High Uintas Primitive Area "in due course will be proposed for reclassification by the Secretary of Agriculture as a wilderness area under the procedures prescribed by Secretarial regulation." p. 16039
9. SALINE WATER. S. 2156, to expand and extend the saline water conversion program, was made the unfinished business of the Senate. pp. 16092-4
10. SMALL BUSINESS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 836, the proposed Small Business Act Amendments of 1961 (S. Rept. 802). p. 16036

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 1, line 11, after "Act" insert: "in excess of 10 per centum thereof."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. GROSS. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, this is a bill that ordinarily would come up on the Private Calendar?

Mr. LANE. No; this is a bill that was on the Private Calendar, that passed the House and went to the Senate, and which the Senate has amended. I am asking unanimous consent that the House concur in the Senate amendment.

Mr. GROSS. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

U.S. DISPLAY CORPORATION

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 5179) for the relief of the U.S. Display Corporation, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Line 11, after "claim" insert ": *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to, or received by, any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS OF UNIFORMED SERVICES

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 6244) for the relief of certain members of the uniformed services erroneously in receipt of family separation allowances, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

Page 1, line 3, strike out "That the members" and insert: "That members and former members".

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act for the relief of certain members and former members of the uniformed services erroneously in receipt of family separation allowances."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ERADICATION OF HOG CHOLERA

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 435 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7176) to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN], and yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 435 makes in order the consideration of the bill H.R. 7176. This is a bill to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program. The bill calls for 1 hour of general debate and is an open rule. I would hope that the House would see fit to adopt House Resolution 435.

(Mr. BROWN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from California, my colleague on the Committee on Rules [Mr. Sisk], has so ably explained, this resolution makes in order the consideration of H.R. 7176 under an open rule, 1 hour of general debate. The bill itself is for the purpose of providing for a national hog cholera eradication program. This measure is of great interest to a great many farmers of the Nation. It is my understanding that at the present time, the loss to our farmers and to our national economy generally, as the result of the spread of hog cholera is about \$50 million a year.

Some 36 States, if I remember correctly, already have laws dealing rather effectively with the eradication of hog cholera and, especially, the prevention of shipment, or use of, live cholera serum in the treatment of hogs, which sometimes unavoidably spreads the disease rather than eradicates it.

This program, as I understand it, would come under the supervision and direction of the Department of Agriculture, and would cost approximately an

estimated \$4 million for the first year, with reduced amounts in the succeeding years. It is the belief of the experts that in anywhere from 4 or 5 or, perhaps, 6 years time, hog cholera could be entirely eliminated in this country.

It is my opinion this is the type of legislation this Congress should consider because, for a very small expenditure, a large saving can be made to the farmers of America and to our national economy generally. The health of the Nation's livestock and, especially, the health of the American people would be protected as the result of the enactment of this legislation. There would be a benefit spring from the enactment of this bill far beyond the cost involved. It would not be a waste of public funds, or even an expenditure of public funds, but rather, in the end, it would be an investment which would actually bring great monetary, as well as other, returns.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SISK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 7176) to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 7176, with Mr. ULLMAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

(Mr. GRANT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, for a number of years I have been interested in the legislation before us today. Briefly, this bill provides that the U.S. Department of Agriculture has control over the production and distribution of virulent hog cholera virus in order to control the spread of the most costly and destructive disease to the swine industry of this Nation. For more than 40 years, the use of this type virus with serum has been common practice in an effort to control the disease. However, the use of this type virus has continued to perpetuate and disseminate the disease throughout the country. The great majority of those interested in the production of swine in this Nation now realize that modern methods of immunization have made the use of live virus obsolete. I take pride in the fact that the State of Alabama took the lead in 1951 in this legislation to prohibit the use of live virus in that State. So satisfactory are the modified virus vaccines that the use of live virus

vaccines are now prohibited or strictly regulated in 38 States and Puerto Rico.

This matter was first called to my attention in 1957 by the State veterinarian of Alabama, Dr. J. G. Milligan, who was at that time president of the U.S. Livestock Sanitary Association and an acknowledged authority upon such matters. I, therefore, at his suggestion introduced legislation to outlaw the use of live virus. So, today the legislation is before us, which is the first major step in the eventual eradication of hog cholera throughout the Nation. It comes to you with the support of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, the National Farmers Union, the National Grange, the National Swine Growers Council, the National Livestock Producers Association, the American Meat Institute, the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, Livestock Conservation, Inc., and the American Veterinary Medical Association. In addition thereto, various farmer and swine organizations throughout the Nation have endorsed its merits.

It is estimated that hog cholera costs American farmers \$40 to \$60 million each year. The hog growers and veterinarians throughout the Nation now realize that this costly disease is totally unnecessary. However, it cannot be eradicated as long as live virus is permitted to be used in a few of the States. The legislation is badly needed and long overdue. Hog cholera is the No. 1 killer of hogs in the United States. If we are to take advantage of international markets, it is necessary that this legislation be enacted because the movement of pork products in the foreign markets is restricted because of the hog cholera situation. Among the nations restricting imports are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, New Zealand, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

This legislation simply provides that the Secretary will have authority to prohibit the interstate movement of live hog cholera virus and that the Department of Agriculture would be given authority to cooperate with the various States in carrying out an eradication program. Under such a program, the Federal Government could pay up to 50 percent of the indemnity in cases where a hog had to be slaughtered in order to eradicate the disease.

This is must legislation—may I repeat, long overdue—and one which will cost little in proportion to the good that it will achieve.

FURTHER BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON HOG CHOLERA

Hog cholera is a disease that attacks swine only. It is infectious, contagious, and nearly always fatal—fewer than 1 or 2 percent of the pigs that get it survive.

Hog cholera is acute. Cholera-stricken pigs are usually unmistakably and severely ill and they usually die within 4 to 10 days after the first signs of sickness appear.

Hog cholera is found throughout the entire United States, but is most common in areas where there are many hogs. A few hogs may be naturally immune,

but from a practical viewpoint all hogs in the United States that have not been immunized against hog cholera are susceptible to it—regardless of size, age, breed, color, sex, and the season of the year. Vaccines and serum, currently available for immunizing hogs against cholera, are not 100 percent effective on the average, they are between 85 percent and 95 percent effective, when they are properly administered.

Hog cholera costs the Nation's swine producers between \$40 and \$60 million a year because of death losses on the farm, condemnations at slaughter, and the continuing expense of vaccination. The loss figures do not include the loss of potential foreign markets for U.S. pork and pork products. Eleven countries ban or restrict imports from this country because of hog cholera. The United Kingdom, for example, imports a billion pounds of pork a year, but very little U.S. pork. The United Kingdom's pork-import-certificate requirements cannot be reasonably met in this country because of hog cholera.

Serious epidemics of hog cholera occurred in the United States in 1887, 1896, 1913-14, and 1926, which seems to indicate that the disease occurs in cycles. How the disease will manifest itself in the future cannot be predicted because first, some hog raisers vaccinate and some do not—about 60 percent do not—and second, the uneven patterns of vaccinations may have upset the disease's supposed natural cycles. The disease's causative agent may also exist in variant forms. Some indications of this occurred in 1949 and the early 1950's and caused a great deal of concern and a great many losses in the Midwest. There is no assurance that "variant" problems of equal or greater impact than those beginning in 1949 may not be encountered at any time.

A number of countries control hog cholera by eradication. Canada, for example, controls it by slaughter of infected and exposed swine, indemnity, and other stringent measures. Hog cholera outbreaks in Canada from 1910 through 1960 appeared to rise and fall with imports of U.S. pork.

The first evidence of hog cholera in the United States was in southern Ohio in 1833. Since that date, research and experience have established many facts about it. Some of the additionally pertinent are discussed below.

THE CAUSE OF HOG CHOLERA

Hog cholera is caused by a virus—a so-called filterable virus. This virus is extremely small and passes through the pores of a porcelain filter, which is capable of trapping any but the tiniest forms of germ life. The size of hog cholera virus can be roughly classified with the viruses that cause smallpox, infantile paralysis, measles, foot-and-mouth diseases, and equine encephalomyelitis.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VIRUS

Hog cholera virus is weak, yet tough under certain circumstances. If it is exposed to direct sunlight, it dies within an hour. Temperatures used for pasteurizing milk destroy it completely. Antiseptics and disinfectants kill it

easily. But during the winter, it may stay fully virulent, and ready to kill, for weeks or months in frozen carcasses.

Hog cholera virus survives the process used to cure hams; bacon prepared from an infected pig caused cholera after 27 days; the virus may live for at least 73 days in the bone marrow of salted pork; and infected pork was capable of causing cholera after 1,598 days of refrigeration at 11° C.—14° F.

Hog cholera virus multiplies very rapidly in the body of an infected pig. And every secretion or excretion from the pig—feces, urine, vomitus or drippings from eyes, mouth, or nose—may contain the live virus so that healthy pigs coming in contact with a sick one are soon infected. A pig may have cholera for 2 or 3 days without showing signs but during that time he is shedding virus and may be infecting other pigs. If an infected pig is slaughtered before showing signs, his dressed carcass nonetheless carries the virus and remains a potential for spread until it is thoroughly cooked.

These characteristics of the virus—ability to multiply in and permeate every cell of a pig's body and ability to survive for long periods of time in uncooked pork—explain why the feeding of uncooked garbage that may contain raw pork can contribute markedly to the spread of hog cholera. The feeding of uncooked garbage to swine, especially on a commercial scale, is prohibited by law in most States. On many individual farms, however, pork trimmings from the table do find their way into "swill" destined for hogs.

DIAGNOSING HOG CHOLERA

Laboratory aids in diagnosing hog cholera include a total low white blood cell count and a histological examination of the brain. When in doubt, laboratory backup is necessary in confirming diagnosis.

Absolute proof of hog cholera can be obtained by injecting a susceptible pig and an immune pig with bacteria-free blood from the suspected pig. If the susceptible dies, and the immune lives, hog cholera is established. Tests of this type are expensive and time consuming.

After repeated observations followed at times with laboratory confirmation, a trained diagnostician will determine whether a pig or a herd has hog cholera. They become quite proficient in diagnosing the disease even in atypical cases. Canada encountered this problem in their 1960-61 epidemic and using the above procedures handled it quite effectively.

One of the most significant contributions to a hog cholera eradication program would be a rapid test for diagnosing it. The pig is the only animal known to exhibit the signs and lesions of the disease, a circumstance which rules out the use of mice, rats, guinea pigs, rabbits, or some other convenient animal for use in laboratory diagnosis.

SIGNS OF HOG CHOLERA

The first sign that a pig may have cholera is a rise in temperature to 105° F. or higher. The temperature usually remains above normal—103° to 104° F.—

until death is imminent and then drops abruptly to subnormal.

Following the temperature rise, the sick pig soon loses his appetite. He is inactive, hides in his nest, or stands in a depressed, thinking attitude and may have gummed eyelids. If he attempts to move, he sways and staggers, legs half bent, and usually collapses in any position. He may have fits or convulsions. His skin may also redden. He may have a yellowish-gray diarrhea after a day or so of sickness and the diarrhea often gets progressively worse. Cholera-sick pigs tend to pile on top of one another even in warm or hot weather. Abortion usually occurs; vomiting sometimes occurs.

SIGNS MAY NOT BE SPECIFIC

Signs and lesions of hog cholera are identical with those of African swine fever and are in many ways similar to those of swine erysipelas, septicemic salmonellosis, pasteurellosis, and streptococcosis. The presence of these or any other disease along with hog cholera may mask or pervert the signs normally induced by hog cholera.

African swine fever—ASF—has often been called hog cholera for which no vaccine is available. It is almost always 100 percent fatal. Once established in a herd, it spreads quickly by contact, the same as true hog cholera. ASF was first encountered in Africa in 1910, but was only mildly troublesome because hog raising there is relatively small and scattered. The disease, however, recently spread to Spain and Portugal. The U.S. Department of Agriculture recently proposed additional regulations on imports of pork and pork products as further safeguards against introduction into this country of African swine fever, potentially the most dangerous of all swine diseases.

There is a form of hog cholera that as follows:

Deaths occur over a period of months and post mortem findings are obscure. However, after repeated observations followed with laboratory confirmation, a trained diagnostician will recognize the condition. Canada encountered this problem in their recent epidemic and handled it quite effectively.

TREATMENTS AND PREVENTION

There is no cure for hog cholera. If a pig gets it, he will surely die unless he is one of the 5 percent or fewer that are naturally immune. Large doses of serum, injected into exposed, unvaccinated hogs in very early stages of the disease or before signs appear, may save some but not very many. Sulfa drugs and antibiotics may control secondary infections, but they have no effect on hog cholera—they merely prolong the infected pig's life. The inevitable outcome is almost always the same—death.

The serum and vaccines discussed below have one characteristic in common—they sometimes fail to stimulate immunity, even when they are administered to healthy, susceptible, disease-free pigs by experienced veterinarians. Thus, there is no cure for hog cholera nor any absolute preventive, but hog cholera immunizing agents are generally regarded as extremely effective.

ANTI-HOG-CHOLERA SERUM

Anti-hog-cholera serum is made from the blood of hogs hyperimmunized by a special process that results in a high level of antibodies for the disease. The red cells are removed from the blood and the resulting liquid further processed. After successfully passing purity, safety, and potency tests, the serum is ready for sale and use.

Anti-hog-cholera serum confers immediate immunity to hog cholera and the immunity generally lasts for 2 or 3 weeks, depending on the pig and amount of serum used. Since its effects are temporary, it is usually used to meet emergencies—to protect susceptible, pregnant sows or pigs afflicted with some disease other than cholera that are too weak to tolerate a full vaccination. But the use of serum alone as a general temporary immunity to protect them from exposure when marketed should be discouraged because serum given prior to vaccines may block the action of them and the vaccinated pig may not develop immunity.

VIRULENT VIRUS WITH ANTI-HOG-CHOLERA SERUM

This method, simultaneously injecting virulent virus and anti-hog-cholera serum, was the only way of vaccinating pigs against hog cholera for many years. Without it the huge swine industry in the United States probably could not have survived in the presence of hog cholera. The serum instantly protects the pigs against the live virus until active resistance to the virus builds up in the pig's body.

Pigs vaccinated in this way, however, shed virulent virus and may infect other pigs and the premises they occupy.

The general use of virulent virus for immunizing pigs against hog cholera is presently banned in 38 States and Puerto Rico. Thus, since the feeding of uncooked garbage to swine is also prohibited in most States, two doors through which hog cholera could spread are gradually closing. Virulent virus is used for research, serum production, and in the testing of immunizing agents to challenge pigs immunized by other methods.

Vaccination with virulent virus and serum confers immediate, long-lasting, usually lifetime, immunity to hog cholera.

KILLED (INACTIVATED) VIRUS VACCINES

These vaccines, made from live virus that has been killed—inactivated—by chemical treatment, must be used without anti-hog-cholera serum. They produce an active immunity lasting several months, but it takes about 3 weeks for immunity to become established after successful vaccination. These vaccines should never be used on pigs that have been exposed to hog cholera. A second vaccination given 4 weeks following the first injection will act as a booster similar to multiple vaccination for polio and results have shown that it produces a very satisfactory immunization.

Killed virus vaccines are entirely safe and can be used on pregnant sows and unthrifty pigs if the need to vaccinate is great. To get maximum immunity from

them, the pigs must be fully susceptible. Because immune sows pass along some resistance to their suckling pigs, at least 2 weeks should elapse after such pigs are weaned before they are vaccinated with killed virus vaccines. Breeding stock should be revaccinated annually.

MODIFIED LIVE VIRUS VACCINES

These vaccines opened a new approach to active immunization of pigs. They induce immunity without the concurrent danger of spreading fully virulent virus. Virulent virus is initially used in their preparation, but the virus is modified by passing it through nonhost animals—for example, the rabbit or through animal tissue cells. During these passages, the virus ultimately loses its virulence, but retains its antigenic or immunizing properties.

Modified live virus vaccines produce immunity within 7 to 14 days and the immunity may last for as long as 3 years, although yearly vaccination of breeding stock is recommended. Using anti-hog-cholera serum with these vaccines immediately protects pigs until the vaccine induces active resistance in the pig's body. Pregnant sows should not be vaccinated with these vaccines. They should be vaccinated prior to being bred.

SUMMING UP

Few diseases are as highly contagious as hog cholera. Two cubic centimeters of the virus—about one-third teaspoonful—diluted and divided, is enough to kill 3 million susceptible pigs. The disease can be spread first, directly by contact with infected or exposed swine; second, from hogs vaccinated with virulent virus and serum; third, from conveyances and pens that have carried or confined infected pigs; fourth, from drainage from infected premises; fifth, from the carcasses of cholera-killed pigs; sixth, in some processed pork products; and seventh, indirectly in uncooked garbage that contains pork trimmings.

Few diseases can be as deadly as hog cholera. Few diseases are as widespread as hog cholera. It has appeared at one time or another in virtually every State in the United States and in many foreign countries.

The signs and lesions of the disease are identical with those of at least one other deadly swine disease and are similar to those found in still other swine diseases. We have a reliable test for hog cholera, but it is time consuming. Clinical diagnosis is relied upon by countries that have an eradication program going, such as Canada. Many researchers are working on a more rapid test. Experienced veterinarians can make a diagnosis by considering the manifested symptoms and lesions along with the herd history.

Through vaccination it is possible to control hog cholera, although vaccines and serum are not always effective against it. There is no cure, and once the manifestations of the disease are apparent, the animals invariably die.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GRANT. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KYL. I would like to ask a few questions for clarification of the gentleman from Alabama. I do not notice anywhere in the bill, sir, any appropriating authorization for funds for the eradication studies or committees to carry out the eradication studies.

Mr. GRANT. That is quite true. May I say to my colleague, under existing law, which is used in the eradication of the hoof-and-mouth disease and brucellosis in cows, that that same legislation applies to this.

Mr. KYL. It would apply without any further legislation.

Mr. GRANT. Yes.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

(Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, this bill is of tremendous significance and importance to my State of Iowa, and all hog-producing areas of the country. I am happy to see that it enjoys the unanimous endorsement of the Committee on Agriculture.

We in Iowa traditionally depend on "Mr. Pig" for some 30 to 40 percent of our cash receipts from farm marketings. In pork production Iowa ranks in the undisputed first position. Of the 81.5 million hogs commercially slaughtered in the United States in 1959, some 15.1 million were slaughtered in Iowa. This was nearly three times as many as were slaughtered by our nearest competitor States, Minnesota and Illinois. Hog marketing in Iowa in 1959 accounted for some \$644.7 million worth of income to Iowa farmers. The total for the United States that year was \$2.8 billion. In my district hog production is of vital importance. For example, in Sioux City alone, over 3.5 million hogs were slaughtered under Federal inspection in 1959.

This bill before us today has two basic purposes. The first is to establish a joint State-Federal hog cholera eradication program. The formula for this program has already been prepared and tested. We have successfully stamped out animal tuberculosis in America and we are presently making giant strides in the elimination of brucellosis through State and Federal cooperation. Veterinary scientists now believe that veterinary medicine has reached the point where hog cholera can be eradicated from the United States. This bill will allow a similar arrangement for the eradication of hog cholera. According to expert testimony before our committee, hog cholera is a disease of swine which costs hog farmers from \$50 to \$60 million per year. Present control methods are costing farmers an additional \$25 million per year. The Department of Agriculture estimates that a successful eradication program could be instituted and supported at an initial cost of \$4 million per year and a subsequent cost in the next few years of \$10 million per year. Thus our total expenditure for hog cholera eradication may well be recovered in a single year's saving when the disease is finally stamped out.

Another point that bears on the favorable consideration of this legislation

is the effect on our export markets. At present there are some 11 nations which restrict American pork exports because of the presence of hog cholera in our country. This bill will eventually open up these new markets.

The second purpose of this bill is to authorize the Secretary to prohibit or restrict the interstate movement of virulent hog cholera virus. While I realize there is some controversy over the medical merits of the use of virulent versus nonvirulent virus, I feel that the expert advice made available to the Secretary from within the Agricultural Research Service of the Department of Agriculture as well as from the 12-man advisory committee established by this bill will enable us to move ahead on a sound and scientific basis for the most effective elimination of the disease.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, let me say that this bill has widespread support within the livestock industry and among farm organizations. Here are the groups appearing before the committee in support of this bill: the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, the National Farmers Union, the National Grange, the National Swine Growers Council, the National Livestock Producers Association, the American Meat Institute, the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, Livestock Conservation, Inc., and the American Veterinary Medical Association.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Georgia [Mrs. BLITCH].

Mrs. BLITCH. Mr. Chairman, I speak in favor of legislation to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program.

As Representative of one of the largest agricultural districts of the Nation, I recognize the need for legislation to safeguard the health of the swine herds of the country, and to prevent the spread of hog cholera from one State to the other which would put us in position to expand export markets for pork and pork products now restricted on account of hog cholera.

This dread disease costs our farmers an estimated \$50 million annually. This is too much of a loss for the farmers to endure. We are always looking for ways to help the farmer whose income has continued to decline year after year, while the costs of what he has to buy continue to rise. Today—with the passage of the hog cholera bill—we will have found a way to give that helping hand where it is very much needed.

The House Agriculture Committee reported the bill favorably. It has the support of the farmers, the livestock industry, the veterinary medical association, and I believe with all my heart it has the support of the majority of the Members of this Congress.

It is a sad sight to see a fine farm animal—from which we could have obtained some delicious ham, bacon and sausage—develop the disease for which we hope to begin an eradication program today. The pig contracts a virus which moves into the bloodstream.

The temperature of the animal rises quickly. White corpuscles are destroyed and the pig develops a weak, stilted, staggering gait. The glands of the neck hemorrhage. The pig's legs fold, his eyes close. Cholera has caused a painful death.

Hog cholera occurs in every State and in parts of every country where hogs are raised—except in those that have undertaken vigorous and continuing eradication measures. Eradication of cholera in any individual State is virtually impossible as long as cholera exists in other States unless strict trade barriers are set up.

If we are to get the restrictions lifted on pork and pork products which prevent the expansion of export markets, it is imperative that the Federal Government join with the States in a cooperative program to eliminate cholera from the hog farms of our Nation once and for all.

We have talked about such a program for years. The cost of the program is estimated at about \$4 million for the first year and \$10 million a year for another 4 or 5 years. This is a modest price to pay for the eradication of a disease which now costs the country as much as \$50 million a year.

Today, I think Congress should make this determined step to help the farmers of our Nation. Let us not wait any longer to begin an eradication program. Let us not wait any longer to eliminate the disease that costs the swine industry \$50 million a year and in turn causes the cost of pork products to be more expensive to the consumer. Let us make this move to expand export markets for pork, let us protect the public interest by enacting the national hog cholera eradication program which we now have under consideration.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY].

(Mr. HARVEY of Indiana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation. In fact, I introduced a bill identical with that introduced by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. GRANT], and these bills were practically identical with the more than two that were presented in the Senate.

The Senate has passed this legislation, and I hope the House will do likewise this afternoon.

This is an area that has been in need of our attention for a long time. As an undergraduate I did a research thesis on the subject of swine diseases, and while I do not pose as an authority, it is a field in which I have some knowledge.

About 50 years ago there was devised a plan to vaccinate hogs in order to protect them against cholera. This was a great boon to the swine industry. I can well remember that on our own farm it meant the difference between a continual loss of our entire herd and the ability to produce hogs consistently for market. Through the years, of course, we have found that it has been a mixed blessing, because the method of vaccination involved the use of a so-called virus

that actually was the hog cholera disease. At the same time the animal was also given a serum which contained antibodies so that the animal in question was given a very mild case of cholera and given the antibodies to protect it. This live virus had the effect, however, of perpetuating cholera. So, it has been not only as the gentlewoman from Georgia [Mrs. BLITCH] said, found today in every State of the Union, it has been constantly recurring. The knowledge now existent in veterinary medical science is such that we believe we can control it; in fact, we can stamp it out. That is what this legislation proposes to give the Secretary of Agriculture authority to do.

Mr. Chairman, I might explain that our subcommittee held hearings on this very subject about 4 years ago. At that time we concluded that there was not enough sentiment throughout the United States to sustain the effort that we felt was necessary if it were to succeed. At this time there is every evidence that there is enough support throughout the whole country on the part of farm organizations, veterinary medical groups, and farmers themselves, to enable this kind of program to work.

Mr. Chairman, this envisions a cooperative action on the part of the livestock sanitary boards of the various States and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. I am sure, as we move along in this program, we will eventually be able to eliminate it as we have eliminated many other diseases of a similar character. I call to your mind particularly the example of foot-and-mouth disease of cattle which at one time presented a terrible threat to the cattle industry of this country, but which we have eliminated. There will come a time, as we advance in this program, when it will be necessary to follow a mopup type of operation. In other words, we find today that we can produce an attenuated serum that will enable us to vaccinate the pigs and protect them, and at the same time it will not be of a type that will continue to spread the disease. Inevitably, though, there are bound to be outbreaks for a period of time. In these instances it will be the responsibility of the Federal Government and State governments, operating jointly, to move in and destroy the herd, indemnify the owner, and thereby prevent the spread.

Mr. Chairman, I think of one instance particularly where in my opinion the entire program will be worth while, if for no other purpose in that our neighbor to the north, Canada, has already successfully eliminated hog cholera. But they have had a few recurrences due, I think, to the fact that we in the United States have fed the disease into Canada. It will do a great deal to cement the harmony between Canada and the United States. For that reason I believe this is a very desirable program. Certainly this is not going to be a quickie operation. It will take some time. I think it ought to be approved in that vein. Our pork products will also be eligible to export to several countries where we are now barred.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I should like to compliment the gentleman on the very learned dissertation he has given us which dates back to his thesis, knowing about the attenuation of the various viruses. I rise only as one of the doctor-farmer Members of this Congress from the land just north of the land of the razorback to make two points about this disease. First of all, I am strongly for this bill; in fact, I would be for all action against any disease of our food, fibers, or our people, just as we are on the road to eliminating brucellosis or Bang's disease and have eliminated the hoof-and-mouth disease and many others. But I wonder if the gentleman knows whether or not the authority carried herein, as I see it in the reports and the hearings, involves the necessary coordination with our own U.S. Public Health Service, which is most knowledgeable concerning the transmission of viruses, the mosaics, and the attenuation thereof, so far as yellow fever is concerned, hepatitis, and many other things we hear about.

It would seem to me, reading these hearings, perhaps we are putting this in the Department of Agriculture alone where maybe the left hand knoweth not what the right hand doeth; and we have not drawn on other Federal resources sufficiently to use all of the best information with the greatest saving of both pigs and hogs and the taxpayer's money. That is point No. 1, Mr. Chairman.

Secondly, I would like to inquire if the learned gentleman in the well of the House knows about the disease-free swine program that is rapidly growing throughout the United States. This is just a system where from birth to butchering the swine is raised under sterile precautions. It goes back, Mr. Chairman, to the theory of aseptic practices rather than antiseptic cure as developed by Lister and Jenner in the 18th and 19th centuries.

I predict, as more and more research and development goes on in our universities, the disease-free swine program will help take care of cholera as well as the various pneumonic diseases that affect our interstate commerce in hogs.

Again, I should like to commend the gentleman and hear his comments on these two questions.

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. I thank the good Doctor from Missouri, and I would say, Mr. Chairman, in answer to question No. 1 that it is my opinion that it is highly important that the Public Health Service and the Bureau of Animal Industry do cooperate. While the Public Health Service did not, to my knowledge, testify during the hearings on this bill, I believe the very fact that the question has been raised here in the committee should be sufficient to indicate to both groups that their utmost cooperation certainly would be welcomed by the Congress.

Mr. Chairman, in response to the second question, permit me to say that I think this so-called disease-free swine

program is a very excellent one. It is in its initial stages. As yet we have not had enough time to tell how effective it can be. But I think certainly when you realize that the swine industry today is probably paying as heavy a toll to the so-called pleural diseases as it is to the disease of hog cholera, if we can eliminate this disease and the parasites, too, the gain in this eventually will be reflected to the consumers.

I would like to say in this connection that I think the gains for consumers in this instance will be fully as great as for the actual producers themselves.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KYL. Did the hearings demonstrate in any way that vaccination by the nonlive virus technique is the best single means of eradication of the cholera?

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Certainly. There has been in years past some question as to the absolute quality of some of these modified viruses that have been in use. We have had them on our farms for many years and have found them entirely satisfactory. It is quite possible that some companies who produce this virus may not have produced as good a virus as others, but today all of the authorities on the subject have assured us that the present modified viruses are effective and dependable.

Mr. KYL. Pursuing that a little further, if vaccination with this newly developed vaccine is the best preventive, and if this were to be used as the basis for the eradication program, I am wondering if anyone has done any investigation as to how we would get compliance. It is my understanding that somewhere between 30 and 50 percent of the hogs are vaccinated today. Do we propose to force every hog raiser to vaccinate at his own expense, or do we propose to pay all swine farmers 100 percent of the cost of the vaccination?

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. In the intermediate stage I think the approach to the problem will be simply through the prohibition of the use of live virus, so the farmer will be forced either to use the modified virus or not vaccinate at all. Eventually it will be possible for the States working with the Bureau of Animal Industry to find a certain area of the State is disease free and then they will be given authority to go in with mopup activities if an outbreak of cholera recurs.

Mr. KYL. This, of course, assumes that the live viruses have been the major cause of the spread of the disease?

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Yes.

Mr. KYL. Not being an authority on the subject, I certainly could not argue on the point, but in my ignorance I would doubt that this was sufficient cause to place all of our efforts in that one operation.

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Of course we cannot be positively sure. We are sure enough that I am willing to risk it, and my whole business is involved in this industry. I am sure enough of the

validity of it that I am willing to risk it. If I did not have faith enough in it I would not be willing to do so.

Mr. KYL. Certainly no one can argue with the purpose.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MATTHEWS.]

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation. I want to thank the chairman of our subcommittee, the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. GRANT] for bringing this before us. I should also like to pay tribute to the Department of Agriculture for the great programs of research it has undertaken through the years. Programs that have led to the eradication of many dread diseases, programs that with no partisanship have been made possible by the dedication of the many fine people in the Department of Agriculture. I might mention the care of the screw-worm in my part of the country. In a short period of several years through the splendid work of the Department of Agriculture we have eradicated the infestation of the screw-worm in our livestock, saving us millions of dollars annually. In 1960 hog cholera appeared on 5,768 different premises in this country. This gives us an idea of the tremendous spread of this disease. I introduced legislation similar to the bill we are now considering. I consider it an honor to participate in this effort, and sincerely hope that the committee will approve of this legislation by an overwhelming vote.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MATTHEWS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, I compliment the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MATTHEWS] for introducing this legislation in this very important field. I commend him for the manner in which he has pursued the work involved in getting this legislation to the floor of the House, and for the detailed knowledge he has concerning the danger and the toll that hog cholera causes. As the gentleman well knows, this kind of program has proved very satisfactory in the eradication of brucellosis as well as many other diseases. It was pointed out in the committee hearings, the cooperation that exists between the Federal Government and the State governments in programs of this type.

Mr. Chairman, I want to associate myself with the remarks of those of our colleagues who preceded the gentleman from Florida, and as well to associate myself with the remarks made by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MATTHEWS] and to tell him it is a real pleasure to serve on the committee with the gentleman.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Chairman, I thank my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BREEDING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MATTHEWS. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. BREEDING. Mr. Chairman, I, too, compliment the gentleman from Florida for the remarks he has made

here today in support of this bill, and I join with other Members of the House who have spoken in support of this legislation. I am certainly in favor of it. I think it is the proper way to proceed and I hope the program turns out to be a great success.

Mr. MATTHEWS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MATTHEWS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I, too, commend the gentleman from Florida. As I understand it, your people in Florida grow a great many hogs and also consume a great many.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Yes, sir; and if the Cubans come there, can they eat them too?

Mr. MATTHEWS. Well, sir, we hope that some of the Cubans—the Castro kind—do not come, but we are delighted to have the wonderful citizens of that nation who are fleeing from Castro. We are delighted to have them with us; yes, sir.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Many of my Michigan people when they can put a little money by as a result of their honest toil to go on a trip go down to Florida, I am sure glad that they can find hogs there that they can eat.

Mr. MATTHEWS. We are delighted, sir, to have the citizens of your wonderful State come to visit us, and I hope, particularly, that you, yourself, will come to Florida, and I hope that you can come and visit me down there. I would like to take you on the Suwannee River, for example, where we have the finest fishing in the world.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. What does that have to do with hog cholera.

Mr. MATTHEWS. Well, if you catch a lot of fish, then you do not have to eat so many hogs, and you can sell them for a cash crop.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Then, you do not need so much money?

Mr. MATTHEWS. That is true.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Then, could we cut this bill a little bit?

Mr. MATTHEWS. Sir, you can sell the hogs to other people and eat the fish and the local economy will be helped in that way.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I hope you will not trim our folks as you have in years gone by.

Mr. MATTHEWS. You must be mistaking Florida with another State which I will not name.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. And there are intellectual benefits from fishing as well as other benefits?

Mr. MATTHEWS. There are and I would be delighted to participate in these benefits. I thank my colleague.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, since we are passing compliments around, I want to compliment the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY] for the splendid contribution

he has made in the preparation of this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS].

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

I am sure the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HOEVEN] wants to compliment the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY] a little further; does he not, on the improvement in the service of the Congressman from Indiana over the last few months.

Mr. HOEVEN. I just got through complimenting the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I know, but you did not mention the improvement so far as the front porch is concerned.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Chairman, I, too, agree with the majority Members here today that this bill is a meritorious bill which has been introduced by our good and outstanding colleague, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY] and it should be passed. What I have to say is not on the question of hog cholera, but it does relate to corn which has a close relationship to hogs. Therefore, I want to speak a little about corn.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman continues to preempt for the Government the commercial corn market which rightfully belongs to farmers. Midwestern corn producers have been penalized to the tune of many millions of dollars in recent months by the action of Commodity Credit Corporation in dumping its stocks upon the market and thus pushing corn prices downward.

Despite earlier promises by Mr. Freeman that this would not be done, the Department of Agriculture itself now openly admits that it is the major supplier of corn for the open market. The Department's own Grain Market News of July 28, 1961, states flatly: "Corn prices weakened at most markets, influenced to some extent by the drop in grain sorghum prices. Demand was steady and CCC remained a major source of supplies."

What the Grain Market News does not explain is that the drop in grain sorghum prices, to which it refers, was also brought about by the fact that CCC had just announced a new program to dump grain sorghums on the market to keep prices from advancing.

This same official USDA publication, dated August 11, 1961, reports that from October 1, 1960, through August 4, 1961, CCC sales of corn for domestic use totaled 217,204,000 bushels, as compared with only 93,990,000 bushels during the same period a year earlier. Over the same period, CCC sales of corn for export totaled 75,293,000 bushels, as compared with only 31,095,000 a year earlier. Thus, CCC is selling corn at about 2½ times the rate of a year ago.

Weekly sales of CCC corn in the domestic market have been running at a rate of 6 to 8 million bushels. A substantial amount of this corn, the Government's own daily sales lists show, grades No. 1 or No. 2. Moreover, much of this

corn is being sold about 25 cents per bushel below CCC's advertised selling price, as published in its own monthly sales catalog.

Included in the huge amount of corn CCC has dumped was a lot of 14 million bushels which went to an eastern distillery at a delivered price of 64 cents per bushel. But Secretary Freeman, who professes publicly his deep concern for farmers, refuses to sell corn at any such ridiculously low price to drought-stricken farmers of the Northern Great Plains States who desperately need additional feed grains to preserve their livestock herds.

There is no incentive for corn processors to relieve the Government of even a part of its carrying charge costs as long as the Government will carry the corn for them and make it freely available as they need it. Day after day in the great corn market of Chicago, CCC moves in with 200 cars, 300 cars, 400 cars of corn. This is, of course, in violation of the intent of Congress in seeking to set formulas and guidelines which would restrain CCC from such disruptive marketing practices.

Meanwhile, Secretary Freeman goes about the country making speech after speech in which he asserts that his emergency feed grain program is working wonders, that it is going to give farmers more income and save money for taxpayers. This would, indeed, be a neat trick—if it could be done—but, of course, it cannot be done.

Mr. Freeman has approved contracts under which farmers were to be paid some \$680 million this year for taking a little more than 20 million corn acres out of production. But when the Department's official crop report figures came out, it was revealed that only 15,379,000 acres of corn had actually been retired. Some farmers, apparently, decided not to participate in the program at the last moment. But the strong suspicion remains that Mr. Freeman bought a large number of phantom corn acres—acres which either did not exist or which had not previously been devoted to corn production.

There is another interesting facet to this. The Secretary earlier this year boosted the soybean price-support level to \$2.30 per bushel. This, he said, would induce farmers to divert a considerable acreage from corn to soybeans.

Farmers increased their soybean acreage all right—by about 3.5 million acres. But, if the Department's last crop report is correct, these acres did not come out of corn—for the reported corn acreage for 1961 does not reflect any drop which could be attributed to a shift from corn to beans. In fact, as I noted a moment ago, the reported 1961 corn acreage does not even reflect the reduction which should have come about under the emergency feed-grain program.

What seems to have happened is that while farmers perhaps shifted some acres from oats to soybeans, they switched many more acres from soil conserving crops to soybeans. And a move of this kind can only be injurious to the long-

term interests of agriculture and to the principle of soil conservation.

Mr. Freeman has succeeded in creating a soybean surplus problem where none existed before. He has scarcely made a dent in the feed grain surplus, despite a vast outlay of money, and this will become more and more apparent as the September and October crop reports become available. Barring some sort of natural disaster, such as an early freeze, Mr. Freeman this fall will be facing a corn crop of perhaps 3.5 billion bushels and a soybean crop which will set an alltime record of around 700 million bushels. It will then become evident that the new administration has paid \$1.50 to \$1.75 per bushel for each bushel of corn which wasn't produced and a yet unknown number of millions of dollars to encourage the production of a considerable quantity of soybeans that will not be needed.

Secretary Freeman's feats of agricultural acrobatics are by no means confined to feed grains and soybeans, however. He is now out with an official Department of Agriculture press release which explains how wheat growers are going to make more money while taxpayers save millions through his newest program. It's the corn routine all over again and still pure corn, even though it relates to wheat.

This release is dated August 1961. It is titled "Fact Sheet—1962 Wheat Stabilization Program." It is anything but a "fact sheet." It says right here that the new program will among other things—

Save the taxpayers about \$258 million—\$50 million during the 1962 crop year; the remainder during the period that the Government probably would have had to hold wheat added to present stocks.

Assuming that the program does result in a reduction of Government wheat stocks of 100 million bushels, instead of a projected increase of 100 million bushels under the previous program, even assuming this happens and a saving of \$50 million results therefrom in the 1962 crop year, what will just one major offsetting cost do to this figure? I refer, of course, to the increase which will become necessary in the Government's export subsidy payment on every bushel of wheat which moves out of the United States.

With the level of price support on wheat increasing next year from \$1.79 per bushel to \$2 per bushel, the export subsidy on U.S. wheat will have to be increased by 21 cents a bushel to keep it competitive in world markets. Multiplying estimated exports of 650 million bushels by 21 cents yields a figure of \$136½ million, every penny of it representing increased costs for exporting U.S. wheat.

Therefore, if one subtracts the \$50 million saving claimed in the "fact sheet" from \$136½ million, he gets a net increase of \$86½ million in the cost of the wheat program during 1962.

Yet nowhere in Mr. Freeman's "fact sheet" is this most important point even mentioned. This raises the very serious question of whether taxpayers' money

should be used by an agency of government to deceive these same taxpayers. The answer is obvious and I, for one, protest the repeated activities of the Department of Agriculture under Mr. Freeman in spreading false and misleading information at Government expense.

This alleged "fact sheet" also makes the flat claim that the new wheat program will "increase farmers' net income from wheat from 10 to 15 percent." We shall see, but it has been my observation that you do not often raise a farmer's income by putting him in a tighter production straitjacket.

It has been my experience in recent months that Mr. Freeman's actions have actually resulted in considerable loss of income to farmers of my district and of the Midwest generally. He has clamped what amounts to an embargo on sales of Soft Red Winter wheat under Public Law 480. A good export market had been developed through the years for this class of midwestern-grown wheat. Many countries eligible for Public Law 480 programs would actually prefer to receive Soft Red Winter wheat over the classes they are forced to take.

I protested to Secretary Freeman with respect to this discrimination. The reply was less than enlisting. His theory seems to be that Soft Red Winter wheat is in short supply. The fact is that midwestern farmers have just harvested a large crop of wheat of this class. It is a further fact that price differentials between the Chicago and Kansas City markets indicate that Soft Red Winter wheat is in less demand than the Hard Winter wheat, largely, I believe, because of the Public Law 480 boycott.

Meanwhile, midwestern grain men protest that they cannot merchandise Soft Red Winter wheat, that millers are not currently bidding for it, indicating again that a surplus exists and the eventual users are happy to have the Government carry their inventory until they need it.

The Chicago Daily News of August 3 commented editorially on this, and I quote: "It has been impossible to sell soft wheat out of Chicago for 4 months—the mills' inventory is being carried by the Government."

All in all, things are more than a little confused along the agricultural sector of the New Frontier. The grandiose promises made to farmers in the Democratic platform of 1960 and in the campaign speeches of its candidates have not been fulfilled. Nor will they be. And that is good both for farmers and for the country.

The current line emanating from the Department of Agriculture seems to be designed to conceal, rather than reveal, to befuddle, rather than enlighten, all, perhaps, with a view toward getting farmers so confused that they will not realize the basic farm problems are neither being solved nor even considered.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. COAD].

Mr. COAD. Mr. Chairman, we have had here a presentation of some facts that certainly do not relate at all to the

bill before the House and which were obviously out of order.

I should like to ask the gentleman from Illinois a question. Of course I shared with him my concern regarding the sales of Soft Red Winter wheat that have been curtailed, at least under the Public Law 480 program, and I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois if he is not aware that the curtailment of the sales of Soft Red Winter wheat were started under Secretary of Agriculture Benson. Is that true?

Mr. ARENDS. That may have been true in part, I do not know. However if you were correct in criticizing Secretary Benson why do you defend Secretary Freeman now?

Mr. COAD. If it was wrong then, why did not the gentleman raise his voice when it started under Mr. Benson?

Mr. ARENDS. As I understand it, we did not reduce the acreage on wheat during the previous administration, under Mr. Benson, is that right?

Mr. COAD. To the best of my knowledge, wheat acreages were changed during Mr. Benson's administration.

Mr. ARENDS. I did not get the gentleman's question.

Mr. COAD. The acreage on wheat has changed both up and down under Mr. Benson. The point brought up in this discussion has been that the curtailment of Soft Red Winter wheat under Public Law 480 was wrong then. I am asking the gentleman the question why did he not raise his voice back at the time when this program was initiated?

Mr. ARENDS. We had the same 15-acre provision for the Red Winter wheat area that we always had up to this time. Now we have been reduced 10 percent.

The farm bill just signed by the President reduces the 15-acre exemption to the lower of 13½ acres or the highest planted acreage in 1959, 1960, or 1961. It also precludes new growers from raising wheat under this exemption in 1962.

Two Republican efforts on the floor of the House, one by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. LATTI], the other by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. QUIE] were defeated. These amendments would have taken care of the Soft Red Winter wheat farmers in the Midwest. In spite of this the final bill called for a 10-percent cut in Soft Red Winter wheat acreage. There had never been a cut before in this exemption.

Mr. COAD. It is probably understandable under the present farm program, which does call for a reduction in production of Soft Red Winter wheat, that perhaps we will not have a sufficient amount to make Public Law 480 sales. However, this does not explain why Mr. Benson curtailed Public Law 480 sales of Soft Red Winter wheat when we had more production than the new farm program calls for, and the gentleman from Illinois obviously is refusing to state why he was silent when Mr. Benson curtailed the sales of Soft Red Winter wheat.

Mr. ARENDS. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mrs. MAY. I would like to say, for clarification of the Record, to the gentleman from Iowa, at no time under the Benson administration was the 55-mil-

lion-acre allotment of wheat ever changed.

Mr. COAD. The answer has not been given to my point.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, I would like to state that it is obvious the time has come for those on the other side of the aisle to play politics with the farm program which obviously is working, because our feed grain production is being cut down. The farmers are satisfied. The farmers have voted under the wheat referendum and I think all of the points are going to be known better.

Regarding the bill before us, I believe the discussion before the House should revert to the bill now before the House. It has been obvious through the years by actual experience in raising hogs that the present vaccination program has not worked. It is time that the whole country recognize this problem. I am confident, with all of the farm organizations behind this bill, it is a matter of technological concern, it is a matter of legislative concern, it is a matter of the welfare of the entire Nation that today we pass this bill. If it is good legislation, it will benefit the Nation by millions and millions of dollars. I congratulate those who have had any part in bringing it to the floor, and I am confident it will be passed today.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. HARDING].

Mr. HARDING. Mr. Chairman, I am happy to join my colleagues on the House Agriculture Committee in speaking in behalf of H.R. 7176, which was introduced by our distinguished colleague from Alabama [Mr. GRANT].

Mr. Chairman, during our hearings on this bill before the Livestock and Feed Grains Subcommittee, we heard people from all segments of agriculture in America come in and testify of the need for this piece of legislation. We were told that hog cholera takes a toll of \$40 million to \$60 million annually from the income of American farmers. We were further told that this dreaded disease could be eradicated for a total cost of not in excess of \$50 million. That represents a wise investment on behalf of American agriculture.

Mr. Chairman, it was interesting to note that there was not a single opponent to this piece of legislation to appear before this agriculture subcommittee. Furthermore, I am happy to note that there has not been a single person speak here on the floor of the House of Representatives in opposition to this bill.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARDING. I would be happy to yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. I am in opposition, but I have not had a chance to be heard.

Mr. HARDING. Mr. Chairman, I am sure that the gentleman will have an opportunity to speak in opposition to the bill. However, I feel that any time that we can spend a total of \$46 million over a period of 5 years and save the swine producers of this country an estimated \$60 million a year, we are making a wise

investment. For that reason I strongly support the enactment of this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. GRANT] and our other colleagues who have introduced similar bills and who have worked so hard for the passage of this legislation.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON].

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank the gentleman from Alabama for yielding this time to me. I appreciate the time as I have not been successful in getting even a minute, and this is my first request of the gentleman from Alabama. This is a question, of what to do under the times of crises and emergency in relation to economy, and postponing otherwise good programs to strengthen our U.S. economic system, devote more funds to U.S. defense, and keep our taxes within reason, as well as to prevent inflation.

We Republicans, through our leadership, have said we do not feel that new or continued spending programs should be adopted, if they can be postponed to assist U.S. defense. I believe that this is a correct approach and, therefore, that this spending program of \$50 million should not be gone into at this time.

I recommend that it be postponed, but as a progressive Republican, you know I would have the Federal Government assist in programs to abolish hog cholera and human diseases.

Mr. Chairman, at the present time in the United States there is no incidence of hog cholera that we can give any percentage for—it is that low due to the farmers engaging in adequate vaccination programs, now in operation and performing well, which now give excellent protection to the U.S. consumers. The question is not should we move on such a program, but when.

Mr. HARDING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. HARDING. I would like to ask the gentleman if he knows how much the spending would amount to if authorized under this bill.

Mr. FULTON. Yes; I am well informed on this agriculture bill, and on the subject. It is \$4 million the first year, and they expect \$10 million for each of the succeeding 4 years, making \$44 million, with the idea that it might run to \$50 million. I take the \$50 million as an outside figure. Am I right?

Mr. HARDING. That is correct.

Mr. FULTON. Thank you. I happen to be a city farmer, so I am not unaware of some of these figures. But it is always amusing to find some inclination to try to keep all agriculture programs the sole field and within the knowledge of only the agriculture Members of this House.

Mr. Chairman, may I ask the gentleman how many hogs there are in the country, to see how well he responds on a quick question on the subject in

discussion? Please do not tell him; how many?

As there is no response, I would advise there are 56.9 million hogs in the country as of January 1, 1960. And what is the kill per year? Eighty-one million and five hundred thousand are killed under commercial handling and about 7 million are killed on the farms. That makes 88.5 million hogs killed in a year. So that some of us do know a little bit about the farm programs although we do not claim to be experts.

Mr. Chairman, I might say to you that this is simply a Federal medical care program for hogs, and by logic everybody who votes for this program should then on the same principle vote for a Federal medical care program for humans otherwise you will be in the surprising position of voting for a Federal medical program for hogs for profit, but not for human beings without profit.

At the present time U.S. farmers now vaccinate their hogs and pay the cost themselves, and pay for the animal doctor's costs, the veterinary's fees, or buy the vaccines and the equipment and do it themselves. The cost now is on the individual farmer just as the American Medical Association wants in respect to doctor's fees, vaccination costs, and hospital expenses. The individual pays the vaccination costs. And I might say, as everybody now vaccinates, there is almost no hog cholera in this country today.

I ask anybody on the committee to tell me if there is a large percentage of hogs that have hog cholera? And the answer is no, they do not, because the vaccination program is good, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, as well as State departments, and local associations follow up well in training, prevention, and so forth.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I would be glad to yield, but in order to yield to the gentleman I would have to ask the Republican side to yield me time, which I have asked for before, even 1 minute. As the Republican side of the House Agriculture Committee will not do that, I cannot yield. But I do believe it would benefit the Republicans in the House to listen for 1 minute to a city or metropolitan area Congressman, and I am sorry the party in the House is so little interested in the cities and suburban areas, or the consumer's point of view.

The question then is this: Shall we, when the President, in his address to the Nation, said that we must buckle down, watch our finances, put off all unnecessary spending programs—shall we in the House now lift from the farmer individually the cost of vaccination and put it over onto the Federal Government? We must now remember that with 60 million hogs, approximately, in the country, multiplied by 3, you get the number of people, 180 million, so that for the people this would be a \$150 million medical program for one disease; and there are many, many diseases, both of hogs and people. So, where do we stop? Among many good programs for desirable ends, when does the defense program of the

United States in an emergency and recurring crisis become paramount?

I am against the bill at this time as I believe farmers just as every U.S. citizen are willing to bear their fair share and burden of postponed programs in the overall public good at this critical time. Let us get over the Berlin crisis, the Laos crisis, the Cuban crisis, the arms crisis, the missile crisis, the budget crisis, the deficit crisis, the U.S. debt limit crisis, and you have my full support for the best program and the fastest research to eliminate completely hog cholera, and every other disease of hogs and human beings, too.

But if the farmers of this country are to be an exception, and this House should give the powerful farm organizations every program, even those that could be postponed temporarily, it is idle to talk of sacrifices for our country and postponements and cuts for other groups of our citizens. Our young men are being asked to man our U.S. Armed Forces, and postpone their careers, go abroad without their families, and have their military duty extended. We all must sacrifice and bear the burdens in times of crisis in our country.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. FULTON. May I again thank the gentleman from Alabama, for his kindness and courtesy, which I appreciate. I am against expanding U.S. spending programs at this time of crisis and decision.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HALEY. Of course, the gentleman has a perfect right to express an opinion on anything; but I just wonder how many millions of the dollars of the foreign aid program, for which the gentleman has consistently voted, are expended on this kind of program.

Mr. FULTON. I am very glad to say to the gentleman that I have already voted to cut the President's foreign aid program this year by around \$400 million. When I was on the Committee on Foreign Affairs until early this year, one of the largest single amendments ever adopted in our committee, and the figure sustained in the House, was my amendment several years ago to cut the U.S. foreign aid program by \$1 billion, under President Eisenhower.

I have voted for cuts every year in the U.S. foreign aid program under both President Eisenhower, and President Truman, to make the programs more efficient and helpful, and economical, but never to cripple the programs.

So I always try to vote to balance the U.S. budget; and I think I have a pretty good record of budget balancing. I have voted over \$6 billion below the Kennedy budget so far this year.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has again expired.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON] one-half minute.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the Democratic side for their courtesy, and am still sorry the Republican side has no time whatever for the views of a Republican city and metropolitan area Congressman. I think this is shortsighted party policy both now in and in the future, especially when I am trying to speak for economy, and against a Federal spending program, to help balance the budget.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield.

Mr. YOUNGER. I wanted to inquire, how many hogs are killed?

Mr. FULTON. There are 81.5 million hogs commercially killed in the United States on commercial premises and 7 million on farm premises, making a total of 88½ million hogs overall in the year 1960.

Mr. YOUNGER. I thought the gentleman said something about eight-tenths of a hog being killed, and I was wondering what happened to the other two-tenths.

Mr. FULTON. It might pay the gentleman to become better acquainted with his farm. They may have that kind of hog out in the gentleman's State, but we in Pennsylvania raise whole hogs, as any schoolboy in our area knows.

Let us in the name of our U.S. security simply postpone this program at this time, and vote to balance the budget and keep down taxes.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the remainder of the time on this side to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARVEY].

Mr. HARVEY of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I listened with a great deal of interest to some of the debate that took place this afternoon on an irrelevant matter, which is the amount of wheat that is being produced in the Soft Red Winter wheat section of the country. This is roughly that area comprised of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. In this area we have not had a surplus of this particular type of wheat. Under the provisions of law that have prevailed for several years we have had a balance on production. We have not had too little and we have not had too much. The great concern, without political prejudice whatsoever, of this area is that this mandatory reduction may run the country and our export market, either one or both, short of their requirements for this particular type of wheat.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California [Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER].

(Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER asked and was given permission to proceed out of order, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GEORGE P. MILLER. Mr. Chairman, everything seems to have gotten into the hog cholera act, including Red Winter wheat. What I have to

say should be of interest to all in the field of missile and rocketry and a development that has taken place, a new breakthrough, a new milestone that was reached last Saturday.

I have before me a telegram from the manager of public relations of Aerojet-General Corp., one of the leading solid fuel propellant producers of this country, that I should like to read to my colleagues, because it should be of interest to all of us. We talk of the necessity of big boosters to catch up with Russia. This speaks for itself:

The world's largest and most powerful segmented flight-weight solid fuel rocket motor was successfully test fired today (Saturday, August 26) for the Air Force by Aerojet-General Corp. in Sacramento, Calif., breaking the solid fuel rocket total impulse record set in an aerojet firing on June 3.

The 8½-foot-diameter (100-inch) motor, test fired in a holddown position, had a thrust of approximately half a million pounds.

Composed of four segments assembled at the test stand just prior to the test, the motor was the fourth to be fired at Aerojet under the Air Force large solid rocket motor program for supersonic vehicle development. Each test has established records.

Based on the building block or segmented motor concept, today's motor was composed of four segments: A single front section, two similar center chamber segments and one aft or tail segment.

One of the two center segments in today's motor saw service on June 3 when it formed the center section of a 55-ton solid rocket which produced a thrust of nearly 500,000 pounds. The segment withstood that firing so successfully that Aerojet simply refurbished the component and reloaded it with propellant—a big saving in time and money.

Today's successful firing clears the way for even larger motors to be fired in the near future.

This should give all of us a pause for thought and thanks. We are moving forward, we are closing the missile gap.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Chairman, I am supporting H.R. 7176, but I do not feel that this problem has been given as much study by the House Committee on Agriculture as might have been desirable. As a matter of principle it seems to be consistent with the public interest to make every effort to eradicate hog cholera. Like many other proposals, however, there is some question in my mind at the propriety of transferring the cost of this program from the individual to the Federal Government.

There is also some opposition, Mr. Chairman, from the veterinary profession to this legislation. Some individuals who are recognized as experts in the field of animal disease research have stated that this approach to the program should be deferred until more information is available as to the effectiveness of an all-out drive to eradicate this dreaded disease. Mr. Chairman, under unanimous consent I include a letter from an outstanding veterinarian and distinguished member of the Legislature of the State of Iowa in opposition to this bill. I regret I was not able to obtain comments from the Kansas State Board of Agriculture on this proposal.

HON. WILLIAM AVERY,
House of Representatives,
House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN AVERY: The following statement in opposition to the provisions of House bills 7176 and 7177, bills to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program, has been prepared jointly by George L. Paul, farm owner-operator, and Dr. James M. Barclay, D.V.M., a practicing veterinarian, both of Brooklyn, Iowa, a heavy hog-producing area for Iowa and the Nation. We shall appreciate it very much if you will have this statement incorporated in the hearing record of the House Subcommittee on Agriculture to which the study and recommendation of the bills were assigned.

George L. Paul worked on farms for relatives during the vacation periods between school terms until his graduation from Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, in 1925, worked for a wholesale and manufacturing firm in Chicago, and in March 1935 began farming 2 miles south of Brooklyn, Iowa, where he has continued this practice for the past 26 years. He has served as township and county committeeman for the agricultural adjustment programs of the 1930's and 1940's until his election to the Iowa General Assembly in 1947 where he has served continuously since. He has been active in agricultural legislation in the assembly and currently is chairman of one of the agricultural committees of the house of representatives.

Dr. James M. Barclay was born and raised on a farm near Wakefield, Kans., and in 1950 was graduated from Kansas State University with the degree of doctor of veterinary medicine. Since that time he has practiced continuously in a wide area surrounding the town of Brooklyn, Iowa.

Hog cholera was first recognized as a separate disease entity in 1833 and no one knows how long before that it was in existence. It existed from 1833 until 1908, to all intents and purposes unchecked, at which time the first simultaneous treatment consisting of an injection of serum and live virus at separate points was used. As readily destroyed as live virus is (drying easily destroys it and for this reason infected premises usually become free of the infection within a few days after infected animals have been removed) without a natural reservoir of some type in which to live, it could not have existed those first 75 years from 1833 until 1908. Since that time various groups have promoted the idea that vaccination alone has perpetuated the disease. The fact that the disease existed for at least 75 years before effective immunization in the form of the simultaneous treatment was perfected indicates beyond any reasonable doubt that the assumption is without any scientific basis in fact.

To further substantiate the thesis that natural reservoirs of infection to perpetuate the disease exist, Dr. R. E. Shope, M.D., an eminent scientist in the field of virus infections now associated with the Rockefeller Institute, has proved by research that virulent hog cholera virus remained viable when contained in swine lungworm eggs which had been ingested by the swine eating the common earthworm. It is possible for this reservoir of infection to exist indefinitely because in winter the earthworm descends below the frostline and in warm weather ascends to points near the ground surface. For hog cholera virus to maintain its potency it must have a moist medium, so when dry conditions exist in the subsoil, the worms move to moist ground.

Chapter 143, laws of the 58th General Assembly of Iowa, which met in regular session in 1959, outlawed the use of live virus

for the treatment of hog cholera in Iowa. One pertinent exception is quoted as follows:

"(e) For use in case of outbreaks of hog cholera, which require the use of virulent blood or virus, when such outbreaks exist as determined by the supervisor of the Iowa veterinary medicine diagnostic laboratory, department of veterinary medicine, Iowa State University, the department of agriculture shall forthwith approve the sale of virulent blood or virus to those persons entitled to use said virulent blood or virus including those persons who are holders of valid unrevoked written permits to administer the same."

Since this law has been in effect, beginning July 4, 1959, sporadic outbreaks of cholera have occurred at several points in the State in both vaccinated and unvaccinated herds and were diagnosed as such at the university diagnostic laboratory. At this point, according to the above quoted statute, live virus should have been made available to qualified users, but because of the intimidation of State officials by the Federal regulatory authorities in the State, in many instances the use of live virus was denied even though a positive diagnosis had been made, thus deliberately defeating, disregarding and flouting the intent and purpose of the Iowa law. This resulted in unnecessary and indefensible losses to many Iowa swine producers. One would naturally be led to inquire, "Who is running the State of Iowa, its legally constituted authorities, or the Federal bureaucracy assigned to work and cooperate with these authorities?"

Because of the fact that many of these outbreaks have occurred in vaccine vaccinated herds (and these records are available at the diagnostic laboratory at Iowa State University) it clearly demonstrates that the use of these vaccines, or no vaccination at all pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under the provisions of section 1 of S. 1908, is a poor base on which to build a national program to control hog cholera. The word "control" is used advisedly because the word "eradication" used in the names or titles of certain committees and regulatory bodies is a misnomer. If it were not so, why do we still vaccinate for smallpox? The analogy is clear. The only method of control is vaccination, revaccination, and continued vaccination for each succeeding generation for a virus-caused disease, the natural reservoirs of infection of which are not all known.

In line 5, page 1, of the bill it is estimated that the disease costs swine producers in the United States about \$50 million annually. In view of the fact that something less than 30 percent of the 92 million pigs produced annually in the United States are vaccinated by any of the known methods for cholera, the \$50 million would appear to be a drop in the bucket compared to the cost to all taxpayers of a slaughter-indemnity payment program, possible under the authority vested in the Secretary, that would be shared by both Federal and State governments. Hog cholera often assumes epidemic proportions and if all vaccination were to be outlawed pandemics are sure to occur, especially if remedial measures were forthcoming as slowly from Washington as they now are from the functionaries of the State of Iowa. The cost of subsidizing such a program could well run into astronomical figures and in addition the swine industry would be seriously jeopardized because control materials would be unavailable in sufficient quantity to combat the epidemics.

The absolute failure of a similar "eradication" program in Florida in the past year is a matter of record and points up the

folly of basing a national program on the same false assumptions and premises. What would happen if some States failed to appropriate matching funds or the increasingly urban-controlled Congress took a look at the ever-mounting appropriation needs and resoundingly said, "No!"?

There is no doubt that powerful forces consisting of men of integrity with good intentions are backing this proposed program, but it is apparent that their approach is idealistic and theoretical, and far divorced from reality. Most practicing veterinarians would feel that their last line of defense against the disease had been breached if they were denied use of all control measures except serum which is certain to be in short supply, great demand, and which must be administered at 3-week intervals to maintain a passive immunity. There will be a lot of irate farmers looking for someone's scalp if they have to wrestle 60- to 200-pounds hogs every 3 weeks for a serum injection. Most veterinarians on the firing line have no confidence in this "faith-healing" approach to the problem despite the pressure exerted by the Federal regulatory officials. These men know that legislative bodies can outlaw the disease but that doesn't control it. You can sweep the dust under the rug but that doesn't get rid of it.

It has been assumed by protagonists of the bill that greatly expanded export markets for pork will result from prohibiting the use of live virus, or, from prohibiting or restricting the use of vaccines to control cholera. It is a well known fact that at present a very infinitesimal percentage of our total pork production finds its way into the export trade, not particularly because we have permitted the use of live virus and vaccines to control cholera, but because our domestic prices are considerably above world price levels. The proposed eradication program would not change this economic fact of life in the least. The only way in which we could step up the export of pork products would be to adopt an export-subsidy program along the lines set forth in Public Law 480 in which dairy products under the support program are sold abroad in exchange for foreign currencies at prices considerably below our domestic levels. Heaven forbid that we ever embark on a support program for pork products.

In summary, for the reasons expressed above, we believe this proposed legislation is premature and that the situation needs considerably more study, thought, and research. Until such time as better vaccines are developed and more widespread use of them is practiced, it does not represent sound reasoning to dump indiscriminately all the controls that have proved effective in the past. The case for the so-called "eradication" program has definitely not been proved and we strongly urge the Senate Subcommittee on Agriculture not to recommend passage of S. 1908 or any bill similar to it.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES M. BARCLAY, D.V.M.
GEORGE L. PAUL.

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in order to safeguard the health of the swine herds of the Nation, to prevent the spread of hog cholera, to decrease substantially the estimated \$50,000,000 annual loss from hog cholera, to expand export markets for pork and pork products now restricted on account of hog cholera, and to otherwise protect the public interest, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed (1) to initiate a national hog cholera eradication program in coopera-

tion with the several States under the provisions of section II of the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (21 U.S.C. 114a), and related legislation, and (2) to prohibit or restrict, pursuant to the authority vested in him under the provisions of section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended (21 U.S.C. 111), the interstate movement of virulent hog cholera virus or other hog cholera virus to the extent he determines necessary in order to effectuate such eradication program.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to establish an advisory committee composed of (1) eleven members selected from representatives of the swine and related industries, State and local government agencies, professional and scientific groups, and the general public, and (2) one member selected from the officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture who shall serve as chairman of the committee. The committee shall meet at the call of the Secretary.

(b) It shall be the function of the committee to advise the Secretary with respect to the initiation of the national hog cholera eradication program referred to in the first section of this Act, and with respect to the development of plans and procedures for carrying out such program.

(c) Committee members other than the chairman shall not be deemed to be employees of the United States and shall not be entitled to compensation, but the Secretary is authorized to pay their travel and subsistence expenses (or per diem in lieu thereof), in connection with their attendance at meetings of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. WALTER] having resumed the chair, Mr. ULLMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 7176) to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program, pursuant to House Resolution 435, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time, and was read a third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Obviously, a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 337, nays 3, not voting 97, as follows:

[Roll No. 171]

YEAS—337

Abbitt
Abernethy
Adair
Addabbo
Addonizio
Albert
Alexander
Andersen,
Minn.

Anderson, Ill.
Andrews
Arends
Ashbrook
Ashley
Ashmore
Aspinall
Auchincloss
Avery
Bailey
Baker
Baldwin
Baring
Barry
Bass, Tenn.
Bates
Battin
Beckworth

Beermann
Belcher
Bell
Bennett, Fla.
Berry
Betts
Blatnik
Blitch
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bolton
Bonner
Boykin
Bray
Breeding
Bromwell
Brooks, Tex.
Brown
Broyhill
Bruce
Burke, Ky.
Burke, Mass.
Burleson
Byrne, Pa.
Byrnes, Wis.
Cannon
Carey
Casey
Cederberg
Chelf
Chenoweth
Chiperfield
Church
Clancy
Clark
Coad
Cohelan
Colmer
Conte
Corbett
Corman
Cunningham
Curtin
Curtis, Mass.
Curtis, Mo.
Daddario
Dague
Daniels
Davis,
James C.
Davis, John W.
Davis, Tenn.
Dawson
Delaney
Dent
Denton
Derounian
Derwinski
Dingell
Dole
Dominick
Donohue
Dooley
Dorn
Dowdy
Downing
Doyle
Durno
Dwyer
Edmondson
Elliott
Ellsworth
Everett
Fallon
Fasell
Feighan
Fenton
Findley
Finnegan
Fisher
Flood
Forrester
Fountain
Frazier
Frelinghuysen
Friedel
Garland
Gary
Gathings
Gavin
Glaimo
Goodling
Grant
Gray
Griffiths
Gross
Gubser
Hagan, Ga.
Hagen, Calif.
Haley
Hail
Halleck
Halpern
Harding

Hardy
Harris
Harrison, Wyo.
Harsha
Harvey, Ind.
Hays
Hechler
Herlong
Hiestand
Hoeven
Hoffman, Ill.
Holifield
Holliand
Holtzman
Horan
Hosmer
Huddleston
Huili
Ikard, Tex.
Inouye
Jennings
Joelson
Johansen
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Md.
Johnson, Wis.
Jonas
Jones, Mo.
Judd
Karsten
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kearns
Keith
Kelly
Kilgore
King, Calif.
King, N.Y.
King, Utah
Kirwan
Kitchin
Knox
Kowalski
Kunkel
Kyl
Laird
Landrum
Lane
Langen
Lankford
Latta
Libonati
Lindsay
Lipscomb
Loser
McCormack
McCulloch
McDonough
McDowell
McFall
McIntire
McMillan
McVey
MacGregor
Machrowicz
Mack
Madden
Magnuson
Mahon
Marshall
Martin, Nebr.
Mason
Mathias
Matthews
May
Michel
Miller, Clem
Miller,
George P.
Mills
Minshail
Moeller
Montoya
Moorehead,
Ohio
Morgan
Morris
Morse
Mosher
Moss
Moulder
Muiter
Murphy
Murray
Natcher
Neisen
Nix
Norblad
Nygaard
O'Brien, Ill.
O'Hara, Ill.
O'Hara, Mich.
Olsen
Ostertag
Passman

Fatman
Perkins
Peterson
Pfof
Philbin
Pike
Pillion
Pirnie
Poff
Powell
Price
Pucinski
Quile
Randall
Reece
Reifel
Reuss
Rhodes, Ariz.
Rhodes, Pa.
Riehlman
Riley
Rivers, Alaska
Rivers, S.C.
Roberts
Rodino
Rogers, Colo.
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Tex.
Rooney
Roosevelt
Rostenkowski
Roudebush
Roush
Roussetot
Rutherford
Ryan
St. George
St. Germain
Saund
Saylor
Schadeberg
Schenck
Scherer
Schneebell
Schweiker
Schwengel
Scott
Scranton
Seely-Brown
Seiden
Shipley
Short
Shriver
Sibal
Sikes
Siler
Sisk
Slack
Smith, Calif.
Smith, Miss.
Smith, Va.
Spence
Springer
Stafford
Staggers
Steed
Stephens
Stratton
Sullivan
Taber
Taylor
Teague, Calif.
Thomas
Thompson, Tex.
Thomson, Wis.
Toll
Toilefson
Trimble
Tuck
Tupper
Udall, Morris K.
Ullman
Utt
Vanik
Van Pelt
Van Zandt
Wallhauser
Walter
Watts
Weaver
Wels
Whalley
Wharton
Whitener
Wickersham
Widnall
Willis
Wilson, Calif.
Wilson, Ind.
Winstead
Yates
Young
Younger
Zablocki

NAYS—3

Fulton Pelly Ray

NOT VOTING—97

Alford	Gilbert	Morrow
Alger	Glenn	Miller, N.Y.
Anfuso	Goodell	Milliken
Ayres	Granahan	Monagan
Barrett	Green, Oreg.	Moore
Bass, N.H.	Green, Pa.	Moorhead, Pa.
Becker	Griffin	Morrison
Bennett, Mich.	Hansen	Norrell
Bow	Harrison, Va.	O'Brien, N.Y.
Brademas	Harvey, Mich.	O'Konski
Brewster	Healey	O'Neill
Brooks, La.	Hébert	Osmers
Broomfield	Hemphill	Pilcher
Buckley	Henderson	Poage
Cahill	Hoffman, Mich.	Rabaut
Celler	Ichord, Mo.	Rains
Chamberlain	Jarman	Robison
Collier	Jensen	Santangelo
Cook	Jones, Ala.	Shelley
Cooley	Kee	Sheppard
Cramer	Keogh	Smith, Iowa
Devine	Kilburn	Stubblefield
Diggs	Kilday	Teague, Tex.
Dulski	Kluczynski	Thompson, La.
Evins	Kornegay	Thompson, N.J.
Farbstein	Lennon	Thornberry
Fino	Lesinski	Vinson
Flynt	McSween	Westland
Fogarty	Macdonald	Whitten
Ford	Mailliard	Williams
Gallagher	Martin, Mass.	Wright
Garmatz	Meador	Zelenko

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Alger.
 Mr. Williams with Mr. Goodell.
 Mr. McSween with Mr. Robison.
 Mr. Harrison of Virginia with Mr. O'Konski.
 Mrs. Green of Oregon with Mr. Morrow.
 Mr. Brademas with Mr. Devine.
 Mrs. Norrell with Mr. Milliken.
 Mr. Stubblefield with Mr. Ford.
 Mr. Garmatz with Mr. Meador.
 Mr. Green of Pennsylvania with Mr. Collier.
 Mr. Ichord of Missouri with Mr. Mailliard.
 Mr. Morrison with Mr. Becker.
 Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan.
 Mr. Henderson with Mr. Ayers.
 Mr. Kornegay with Mr. Moore.
 Mr. Lennon with Mr. Osmers.
 Mr. Hemphill with Mr. Westland.
 Mr. O'Neill with Mr. Bass of New Hampshire.
 Mrs. Granahan with Mr. Kilburn.
 Mr. Brewster with Mr. Broomfield.
 Mr. Keogh with Mr. Fino.
 Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Cahill.
 Mr. Gilbert with Mr. Bow.
 Mr. Healey with Mr. Glenn.
 Mr. Santangelo with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.
 Mr. Zelenko with Mr. Jensen.
 Mr. Celler with Mr. Griffin.
 Mr. O'Brien of New York with Mr. Harvey of Michigan.
 Mr. Dulski with Mr. Miller of New York.
 Mr. Farbstein with Mr. Chamberlain.
 Mr. Buckley with Mr. Cramer.

Mr. CLANCY changed his vote from "nay" to "yea".

Mr. SCHERER changed his vote from "nay" to "yea".

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. GRANT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of an identical Senate bill,

S. 1908, to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to safeguard the health of the swine herds of the Nation, to prevent the spread of hog cholera, to decrease substantially the estimated \$50,000,000 annual loss from hog cholera, to expand export markets for pork and pork products now restricted on account of hog cholera, and to otherwise protect the public interest, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed (1) to initiate a national hog cholera eradication program in cooperation with the several States under the provisions of section 11 of the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (21 U.S.C. 114a), and related legislation, and (2) to prohibit or restrict, pursuant to the authority vested in him under the provisions of section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended (21 U.S.C. 111), the interstate movement of virulent hog cholera virus or other hog cholera virus to the extent he determines necessary in order to effectuate such eradication program.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to establish an advisory committee composed of (1) eleven members selected from representatives of the swine and related industries, State and local government agencies, professional and scientific groups, and the general public, and (2) one member selected from the officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture who shall serve as chairman of the Committee. The Committee shall meet at the call of the Secretary.

(b) It shall be the function of the Committee to advise the Secretary with respect to the initiation of the national hog cholera eradication program referred to in the first section of this Act, and with respect to the development of plans and procedures for carrying out such program.

(c) Committee members other than the chairman shall not be deemed to be employees of the United States and shall not be entitled to compensation, but the Secretary is authorized to pay their travel and subsistence expenses (or per diem in lieu thereof) in connection with their attendance at meetings of the Committee.

Passed the Senate August 21, 1961.

Attest:

Secretary.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed.

A motion to reconsider and a similar House bill, H.R. 7176, were laid on the table.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 168 on Thursday last I am recorded as absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and the Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

LEASE AND TRANSFER OF TOBACCO ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mr. ABBITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 1022) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to provide for lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

(1) Page 1, line 7, after "allotment", insert: "(other than a burley tobacco acreage allotment)"

(2) Page 2, line 2, after "met.", insert: "In the case of Maryland (type 32) tobacco, to farm shall be eligible for lease of allotment from the farm unless at least 75 per centum of the allotment for the farm was actually planted during each of the years 1960 and 1961."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, when H.R. 1022 passed the House, it applied to both flue-cured tobacco and burley tobacco. I thought that this was sound legislation and I supported it.

The other body has seen fit to amend the bill so as to remove its application to burley. I cannot see why the privilege of leasing and transferring an allotment should apply to one type of tobacco and not apply to another, and I see no reason or justice in the Senate amendment.

I represent many burley producers in western North Carolina who favor including burley in this legislation.

For the reasons set out above, I would like to see the House vote against concurring in the Senate amendment. In the event the bill is passed with the Senate amendment included so as to eliminate its application to burley, I think that the House Agriculture Committee should give quick and careful consideration to additional and similar legislation applicable to burley tobacco.

MILLS OF ARKANSAS, POWERFUL VOICE IN CONGRESS

(Mr. TRIMBLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include a newspaper article.)

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, one of the most able and devoted Members of this House is our colleague, the gentleman from Arkansas, the Honorable WILBUR D. MILLS. He has been my friend during my years in the Congress and even before that. I was happy to read in the Kansas City Times of Tuesday, August 22, 1961, an article on his career. Because it accords with the opinion of our delegation and the people of Ar-



Public Law 87-209
87th Congress, S. 1908
September 6, 1961

An Act

75 STAT. 481.

To provide for a national hog cholera eradication program.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to safeguard the health of the swine herds of the Nation, to prevent the spread of hog cholera, to decrease substantially the estimated \$50,000,000 annual loss from hog cholera, to expand export markets for pork and pork products now restricted on account of hog cholera, and to otherwise protect the public interest, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed (1) to initiate a national hog cholera eradication program in cooperation with the several States under the provisions of section 11 of the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (21 U.S.C. 114a), and related legislation, and (2) to prohibit or restrict, pursuant to the authority vested in him under the provisions of section 2 of the Act of February 2, 1903, as amended (21 U.S.C. 111), the interstate movement of virulent hog cholera virus or other hog cholera virus to the extent he determines necessary in order to effectuate such eradication program.

Agriculture
Department.
Hog cholera,
eradication
program.

70 Stat. 1032.

32 Stat. 792.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to establish an advisory committee composed of (1) eleven members selected from representatives of the swine and related industries, State and local government agencies, professional and scientific groups, and the general public, and (2) one member selected from the officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture who shall serve as chairman of the Committee. The Committee shall meet at the call of the Secretary.

Advisory
committee.

(b) It shall be the function of the Committee to advise the Secretary with respect to the initiation of the national hog cholera eradication program referred to in the first section of this Act, and with respect to the development of plans and procedures for carrying out such program.

Function.

(c) Committee members other than the chairman shall not be deemed to be employees of the United States and shall not be entitled to compensation, but the Secretary is authorized to pay their travel and subsistence expenses (or per diem in lieu thereof) in connection with their attendance at meetings of the Committee.

Expenses of
members.

Approved September 6, 1961.

